THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 12. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

MEXICO.

Maximilian Still Resolved to Confront the Situation—Lotteries as a Financial Measure—Castelnau and Maximilian in Conference—The Latter Refuses to Guarantee the Payment of the French War Claims—Liberal Victories, Etc.

HAVANA, January 7.—Private letters received here from Mexico state that General Castelnau, in the late interview with Maximilian at Puebla, insisted on the Emperor abdicating unless he would secure France for the expenses which she had incurred by the intervention; but Maximilian refused to consent to either alternative, and said he was resolved to confront all the difficulties of the situation.

It is reported that General Garcia had landed at Campeachy with a force of Liberals, and that fighting was going on there; but the result is not yet announced. Add to this that Porfirio Dias is on his way in the direction of Tehuantepec, at the head of three thousand men, and we have a sad picture of the situation in the imperial Commissary's military division.

The Liberals had a fight with the French near Orizaba, and remained masters of the field.

It was rumored in Mexico City that the Count de Bombelles, late Imperial Chamberlain of the Empress Carlotta, had been killed in Florence, Italy. He had some dispute with General Prim, relative to the treaty of Soledad February 15, 1862, in which the commander (Prim) of the Spanish anti-Mexican contingent was outwitted by the Juarez Minister, Doblado. The affair resulted in a duel with Prim, and the death of De Bombelles.

Maximilian's Financial Measures—Lottery Tickets Versus Treasury Bonds—Taxes to Back the Books.

The following is a *resume* of the financial measures adopted and promulgated by Maximilian immediately after he had determined to remain in Mexico:—

The first of the five decrees of the Emperor, which are dated Orizaba, December 3, 1866, has for its object the foundation of a national lottery, and regulates for twelve annual drawings, ten of which will be drawn about every thirty-six days for money prizes which amount in the aggregate to $40,000. At each drawing $13,000 tickets are to be offered for sale at $5 each, which, if sold, will afford the Government a profit of $15,000, and for the ten drawings an accumulated overplus of $165,000.

The other two drawings will be semi-annual. The first will be for the net disbursement of $90,000. 13,000 tickets at $10 will be offered to purchasers, thus raising the sum of $130,000, provided all the tickets are disposed of, and leaving the Government a profit of $40,000. The second half yearly drawing will be for $168,000, for which 20,000 tickets at $12 will be offered for sale. If all sold they will realize the sum of $240,000, and give the Government a profit of $72,000. The profits for the year, not taking into consideration the expenses of printing and commissions to ticket sellers, will be $262,000.

The National Lottery profits are to be appropriated to the maintenance of public institutions of learning, and especially for the support of the National College of Sciences, Academy of Fine Arts, Agricultural College, and San Antonio House of Correction.

The second decree establishes a new tobacco tax. The tax on cigars, cigarettes, snuff, and chewing tobacco is by this decree one cent on each six and one-fourth cents of value. This tax is the same for home produced or imported tobacco. An additional tax of 6¼ cents is imposed on each box, case, package, or bottle of manufactured tobacco.

The third and fourth decrees regulate the tax to be paid by the commerce of the empire. In the first place it demands a tax of $2,000,000 for the year 1867—a tax of six per cent. on profits in trade and on all incomes by this decree.

The fifth decree establishes the taxation to be paid by proprietors of real estate or their agents, upon houses or other rented property. A tax of two per cent. on all rents above $50 per annum is to be collected. Owners are allowed in this decree to collect this tax of two per cent. from their tenants in addition to the terms of rent agreed upon in the contracts.

There are two points which attract attention in these decrees. The first is that all contributions or taxes are to be collected every two months. This frequency of collection will necessitate a very large bureau of officials and clerks, and a corresponding large expenditure of funds. The second point which attracts the notice of those interested is, that the proprietor of real estate has the right to indemnify himself by imposing his two per cent. tax on the tenants in addition to his contracted rent terms.

All of the new levies will begin on the 1st proximo. And we suppose that then the forced loan taxation which is creating so much disturbance will be stopped, and those who have been victims of these oppressive forced levies reimbursed, and liberally rewarded for imprisonment where seized and confined for refusing, when ordered to "bring up to my headquarters" so many dollars.

Robbery in Exchange Place, New York—$10,180 Stolen from a Porter.

At about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Mr. Gott, an elderly man, employed by Messrs. Martin Maas & Co., bankers and brokers, on the second floor of No. 48 Exchange Place, was sent by his employers to pay a bill of $10,180 to Dallett & Co., dealers in foreign gold and exchange, located on the second floor of the adjoining building, No. 50. The amount intrusted to the porter consisted of two gold certificates, $5000 each, one for $100, and four $20 bills. The certificates were wrapped in a memorandum, and carried in the coat-pocket of the messenger. As Mr. Gott stepped into the entry-way of No. 50 he took the package from his pocket, in order to consult the direction upon it. As he did so a young man rapidly descended the stairs leading to the second story, and as he passed Mr. Gott dealt him a violent blow across the eyes with his open hand, partially blinding the messenger, and at the same time snatched the certificates and money and fled into the street. Before the bewildered messenger could give the alarm the thief had disappeared. The First Precinct Police were at once informed of the robbery and given a description of the thief, which they communicated to Police Headquarters, from whence it was telegraphed to all the precincts in the city; but up to this time no trace of the bold operator has been found.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Sale of Copyrights in London.

In the last week of December the copyrights, stereotype plates, woodcuts, etc., of Mr. S. O. Beeton's publications were disposed of by public auction, in London. The principal copyrights sold as follows:—"Beeton's Illuminated Family Bible," £200; "Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management," new edition, revised, with entirely new cookery plates, £3250 (Weldon); "Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information," £2500 (Ward & Lock); "Beeton's Book of Home Pets," including the "Book of Birds," etc., £400 (Lockwood); "Mrs. Beeton's Dictionary of Everyday Cookery," £350; "The Englishwoman's Cookery Book," by Mrs. Isabella Beeton, £250; "Beeton's Handy Book of Games," by Captain Crawley, £145; "Beeton's Boys' Own Library," by James Greenwood, £300; "The Adventures of Reuben Davidger, seventeen years a captive among the Dyaks of Borneo," and "Silas the Conjuror, his Travels and Perils," by the same, £250; "Robinson Crusoe," by Defoe, with memoir, £150; "The Boys' Prize Book of Sports, Games, Exercises, and Pursuits," £100; "Household Amusements and Enjoyments," £150. In all cases the copyright, the stereotype plates, and other matters were included. These, with a few minor copyrights, realized £10,200; the stock sold the previous week yielded £8960—total, £19,160.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The United States Senatorship—Repeal of the Eastern Shore Law—The New Governor—The Municipal Election to be Set Aside, Etc.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, January 13, 1867.

The House of Delegates, at Annapolis, yesterday repealed the law which requires that one United States Senator be elected from the Eastern and the other from the Western Shore of Maryland. The vote favoring this measure was very decided. It will, beyond all doubt, pass the Senate to-morrow, and become a law. As this act is repealed solely for the purpose of making Governor Swann eligible to the Senatorship, as a matter of course his friends, who voted for it, are sufficiently numerous to elect him, which they will unquestionably do on Tuesday next, when both Houses are required to meet in convention for that purpose. There was a large amount of wire-pulling and bargaining to effect this object. It is understood the repeal of the law above referred to was effected temporarily and entirely for the purpose of rewarding Governor Swann, on account of his course pursued during the recent political canvass. The Democrats united with the conservatives in bringing this end about.

It is generally believed Mr. Swann will resign the Governorship very soon after his election as United States Senator, in which case Lieutenant-Governor C. C. Cox immediately becomes Governor, according to the Constitution. As Governor Cox will have to assume all responsibilities, and be accountable for the acts of officials under him, it is but reasonable to suppose Mr. Swann will retire as soon as possible from the Executive chair, so that Governor Cox may have an opportunity of making his appointments, nearly all of which, amounting to some four or five hundred, are yet to be made. I have known Governor Cox personally and intimately for over thirty years. He was an old-line Whig; afterwards belonged to the American party; and during the war filled the responsible position of Medical Purveyor in this city. He is a true Union man, leaning towards conservatism. I know him to be a scholar and a gentleman, and feel confident Maryland will be safe in his hands. There is a general desire, as well with the radical Union party as with the conservatives, that the State appointments be entrusted to his judgment. As Mr. Swann will be looked to for favors from a new sphere and a different standpoint, it is thought best he should not embarrass him by interfering with those which, by his own good fortune (being elevated in political honors), legitimately belong to Governor Cox, on whom his mantle has fallen.

There appears to be no doubt that the last fall's municipal election in Baltimore will be set aside, and another ordered. A bill to this effect has already passed the House, requiring it to take place on the 12th of February next. The Union party of our State made a great mistake a year or two ago by quarrelling and dividing. By this means it gave the Democracy a chance to recuperate, which it has done, by rising to power upon the ruins of those who were and could have been masters of the situation. Experience is an expensive teacher.

Snow fell here last night to the depth of about three inches. It is still cloudy, and indicates more snow or rain. Business is dull, and navigation much interrupted by ice in the harbor.

There seems to have been a recent influx of thieves here. Depredations are being constantly committed by them. There is more than usual suffering amongst the poor this winter. Money is scarce and hard to get.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Additional Particulars of the Catastrophe on the Fleetwing.

Mr. E. Staples, who was one of the guests on board the yacht Fleetwing during the Atlantic match, has arrived in this city by the steamer Persia. This gentleman brings a detailed account of the melancholy accident which led to the loss of six of the crew of the vessel, which is to the following effect:—On Wednesday, December 19, at ten minutes past 9 o'clock in the evening, as the Fleetwing was scudding along, with the watch, consisting of eight men, sitting on the weather side of the cockpit, the gallant craft was struck aft of starboard main rigging by a very heavy cross sea.

Rushing astern, the water with all its fury caught the cockpit and carried the whole of the eight men seated around it into the angry waves. So great was the force of the sea that these Messrs. Wood and Hazleton, who were at the time in charge of the wheel, clutched convulsively its spokes, only, however, to find them too weak to resist its power or to avert their fate, as they could not sustain the heavy strain thus put upon them, but parted from their sockets. Captain Hazleton actually went down to his watery grave firmly holding one in his clenched hand.

Two only of those who were thus suddenly engulfed in the seething ocean were recovered; these were fortunate enough to lay hold of the trysail, and were rescued from their perilous position by their comrades, while the remaining six were soon beyond the reach of all human help. The names of all but one of these unfortunate men are already known—Captains Wood and Hazleton, and Messrs. Kelly, McCormick, and Brown.

Mr. Staples was, at the time of the sad occurrence, down below, lighting his pipe, but feeling the concussion caused by the striking of the sea, he, with Captain Thomas, rushed on deck. The sight which met their view was a most affecting one—the cockpit, which but a few minutes before they had seen filled with the watch, clean swept of every living soul, and the deck and pit, from the main rigging aft, completely covered with water. Several of the men, whose watch was below at the time, were soon on deck, and everything that could lead to the recovery of their messmates was at once done, though unfortunately to no purpose.

The Fleetwing experienced some pretty heavy weather during her trip, and sustained more losses of canvas, etc., than did her opponents. The first night at sea, while jibbing, she carried away her square sail boom and main topmast spreader, and on the second night she carried away three flying jib booms.

Mr. Staples speaks in the highest terms of the capacities of the captain, his officers and crew.—*New York Herald.*

A Siamese Colossus—The Bangkok *Recorder* describes a visit to one of the wats or Bhuddist cloisters of the city, which covers ten acres of land, contains two temples, and has an image which far exceeds the Colossus of Rhodes in size. He is reclining on the right side, with his head resting on the right hand. He is one hundred and thirty-five feet long, about twenty-eight feet around the belt, and the length of the little toe on the right foot is three feet four inches. The natives say his bowels are full of large water jars. The labor of constructing and gilding this image must have been immense, and have taken years to accomplish.

Judges Puzzled.—A curious case has come before the tribunal of a town in Bavaria. Two citizens of Bourberg having quarrelled, one of them, at a loss, no doubt, for reasons, and wishing to mortify his adversary, called him "Bismark." His adversary brought a complaint before the Court for an outrage on his honor. The judges were much embarrassed, but in the end they rejected the plaintiff's demand and discharged the defendant, because it was impossible, they said, to decide whether the appellation "Bismark" did or did not involve an insult falling under the notice of the law.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The Steamer Manhattan at New York.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The steamer Manhattan, from Liverpool, brings European dates of the 2d and 3d instant.

Great Britain.

The returns of the revenue of Great Britain for the year were of such a satisfactory nature, that the *Times* anticipates that Mr. Disraeli will have to deal with a surplus of about one million and three-quarters sterling.

Nine men preparing ammunition at Belfast were arrested on the night of the 31st ult., and the police found a number of rifles and bayonets in the house, together with bottles of Greek fire.

The *Times* says that the year 1867 brings peace as a New Year's gift to Europe, and financially never did a year open with better promise.

France.

The Emperor, in his address to the diplomatic body on the 1st, says:—"The opening of the New Year furnishes me an opportunity of expressing my wishes for the stability of thrones and the prosperity of nations. I hope that we are entering upon a new era of peace and conciliation, and that the Universal Exhibition will contribute towards calming the passions and drawing closer the general interest."

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 12.—A meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Hotel, recently destroyed by fire in Norfolk, was held last evening, with the view of discussing the question of the erection of another hotel on the same site where the Atlantic stood. The entire Board was present. It was decided to hold another meeting next Monday evening, 14th inst., and to invite the attendance of the citizens, bankers, merchants, and all others interested in the re-erection of the hotel. The loss of the Atlantic is being felt by the citizens, and energetic measures are being devised to replace it shortly by another, equally as large and attractive. The entire hotel business of the city now devolves on the National Hotel, kept by the Walton Brothers.

The Postmaster-General has authorized the carrying of the mails between Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New York, by the Annamessic route. The first mail arrived in Norfolk yesterday, by the new conveyance, and hereafter will arrive at 5 P. M., except Saturdays—leaving there for the North at 10 o'clock P. M. This will enable the merchants of the city to mail their correspondence five hours later than formerly, and to receive their letters one day in advance of the former route.

Arrived at Norfolk, January 11—Brig Hazard, Cottrell, from New York, in ballast; brig Mary White, Bryant, from New York, assorted cargo; schooner Volante, from Elizabeth, N. C., for Philadelphia, with a cargo of iron.

Sailed from Hampton Roads, the barque Savannah, from Navassa, with a cargo of guano, for Philadelphia.

Destructive Fires in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, January 14.—A destructive fire occurred in this city early this morning. The flames were first discovered about 4 o'clock, in the paint-shop of the Wason Car Manufacturing Company, which was entirely destroyed. The building contained fourteen new and valuable railroad cars, which were entirely destroyed. The new and elegant sleeping-car just completed for the Michigan Southern Railroad was badly damaged.

The building on the opposite side of the street occupied as a harness manufactory, etc., was also totally destroyed. The total loss is unknown, but it is partially insured.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The loss of Wason's Car Manufacturing Company is estimated at about $20,000.

Among the property destroyed were two new passenger cars, valued at $4500 each, and eight freight cars valued at $1000 each. Over $3000 worth of paints and varnishes were also destroyed, together with lumber and other material to the value of $1000. It is insured to the value of $15,500.

The harness manufactory of Mr. W. H. Wilkinson, opposite, was entirely destroyed, although nearly all of the stock was saved. The loss will reach $12,000, which is insured for $5000.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—A telegram from Victoria, V. I., dated January 11, says that her British Majesty's ship Sparrow Hawk was despatched to the northeast coast of the Island to demand the release of the captain and sailors of the wrecked ship Metoka, held prisoners by the Indians.

A telegram from Columbia, Washington Territory, January 12, says that the newly appointed and duly commissioned Governor of Washington Territory, George E. Cole, arrived here on the 8th inst. Governor Pickering, the present incumbent, desires time for investigation, and deems it inexpedient to hasten the transfer of the archives and his authority to Governor Cole.

The Legislature appointed the Joint Committee to welcome him, and to inform the new Governor that both Houses are prepared to receive any communication he had to offer.

By the way of Unionville, Nevada, we have late dates from Idaho Territory. The Legislature passed a bill appropriating $30,000 for the support of Catholic schools in that Territory.

General Crook, the gallant Indian fighter, who recently assumed command of the District of Boise, had a fight with Indians on Owyhee river, killing thirty Indians and capturing the same number of horses. A Big Foot chief escaped, but the Little Foot chief, with his grey horse, which had been a feature in many of the fights in the Humboldt country, was captured. General Crook is still out, and has sent for reinforcements and supplies, and has given orders to all the posts under his command to take active steps to suppress Indian hostilities.

Steamer Ashore.

ATLANTIC CITY, January 14.—A large steamer is ashore on Brigantine Shoals. Boats have gone to her assistance.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 14.

THE TEST OATH

It is Declared Unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

In the test oath cases, the majority of the Supreme Court has decided that the test oath is unconstitutional; also that Congress has no constitutional power to limit or abridge the pardoning power of the President.

The Bill to Reconstruct the Southern State Governments.

The House Committee have agreed to report a bill for new Governments for the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Texas. It first declares void old laws made by the Governments in force in these States, and then proposes that all male persons above the ages of twenty-one, who can take the oath of loyalty, shall be allowed to vote for delegates to the Convention.

When the Convention meets, if it decides to accept the terms proposed by Congress, it is authorized to select what is called a provisional committee of five citizens, distinguished for their loyalty to the Union. This committee is to act as one of public safety until a Constitutional State convention is formed, which they are authorized to inaugurate. The convention thus called can then elect provisional State officers and form State Constitutions irrevocable without consent of Congress.

Universal suffrage, prohibition of distinction on account of race or color in schools, repudiation of the Rebel debt, and disfranchisement of all who aided the Rebellion, are to be provided for in the State Constitutions.

If the State shall at any future time attempt to dissolve its relations with the Federal Government, its representation in Congress is to cease, and the latter is not to do anything inconsistent with the rules of civilized warfare to protect the loyal people. If Congress accepts a new constitution the State is to be entitled to representation. The Committee will urge the bill as a substitute for Thad. Stevens' measure, heretofore published.

Political Effect of the Impeachment Scheme in Europe.

The Government is in receipt of advices from Europe intimating that large amounts of American securities, principally national, will be sent home for conversion by the steamers of the next few weeks. The announcement in Europe of the commencement of proceedings looking to the impeachment of the President, has had the tendency greatly to weaken the confidence of European capitalists in our securities.

Land Office Returns.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—Returns received at the General Land Office show that an aggregate of 51,691 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of December last, at the following local offices:—Eau Claire, Wis., 28,834 acres, of which 26,494 acres were located with agricultural college scrip. Denver City, Colorado, 7483 acres, the greater portion of which was taken for actual settlement and cultivation, under the Homestead law. Tallahasse, Florida, 14,394 acres taken under the Homestead law, which will add 188 farms to the productive force of that State.

Fire in Springfield, Ill.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—A portion of Warder, Mitchell & Co.'s reaper and mower manufactory, near Springfield, Illinois, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss will be about $40,000. Insured for $20,000.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The following is the condition of the New York Banks for the week ending January 14:—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Tota's.
Loans	$1,093,026	....	$258,935 488
Specie	1,818 685	....	14 613,477
Circulation	62 524	....	32,825 104
Deposits	....	$15,956	202 517,698
Legal-tenders	....	1,779,751	63 246,370

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 104½; Canton Company, 49½; Erie, 65½; Cleveland and Toledo, 125½; Pittsburg and Chicago, 91½; Michigan Central, 102½; Michigan Southern, 107; do. guaranteed 80½; New York Central, 109½; Illinois Central, 119½; Cumberland preferred, 88; Missouri 6s, 92½; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 107½; do 1863, 105½; do. 1864 105½; new issue, 104½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, old issues, 104½; Sterling Exchange, 9½; sight, 10½; Gold, 134½.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Cotton quiet at 34½ @35c. Flour quiet, and generally unchanged. Sales of 5000 barrels. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet; Western, $1·19. Oats dull and nominal. Beef quiet. Dressed hogs firmer, $8·25@8·50 for Western; and $8·62½@9 for city. Mess Pork and prime unchanged. Lard steady at 11¾@12c. Whisky dull and unchanged.

Gifts of Sewing Machines.—The Empress Eugenie some time since accepted a gift of one hundred and seventy-eight sewing machines from M. Goodwin, the head of a great manufacturing house at Paris. The Minister of the Interior, to carry out the wishes of her Majesty, has addressed a letter to the prefects requesting them to forward each the names of six suitable persons from whom the Empress will select recipients of these valuable instruments. The distribution will be only to private individuals, whose condition in life will make the gift a useful one.

A Characteristic of French Journalism—The *Charivari* publishes a caricature of the late duel in Paris between two writers of the *Liberte* and *Opinione Nationale*. Two well-dressed men are seated on a bench in one of the public gardens, apparently conversing together. One of them has a large black band over his forehead and eye. The other inquires, "You are doubtless in the army?" "No," is the reply. "Ah! then," says the first, "in that case you must be a journalist."

The Prussian Navy.—The Prussian navy at present consists of one iron-clad turret ship, one iron-clad ram, four frigates, four corvettes, twenty-three gunboats, and three despatch boats, all of them screws, with a total of two hundred and sixty-three guns. The sailing vessels comprehend three frigates, one corvette, three brigs, and forty gun-sloops, carrying two hundred and eighty-five guns.

Australian Jewels—Another diamond has been found in Australia, in the district of Beechworth. It was discovered in Sebastopol Creek, at a depth of two hundred and fifty feet, amidst small blue and white topazes, hyacinths, zircons, tourmaline, and tin sand. Its weight exceeded a carat and one-eighth.

A New Kind of Insult.—It has been decided in one of the French courts that to call a woman la "femele" is to insult her, and is unable.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Read and Agnew.—Fenton Torrence vs. Hitchman Torrence. Error to Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Opinion by Agnew, J. Judgment affirmed.

James Killinger, Garnishee of Charles Gearing, vs. Andrew Harterpee. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Hughes' appeal from decree of Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, in accounts of George Freyman, guardian. Opinion by Read, J. Decree of Orphans' Court reversed and and report of auditor confirmed, except in last quarter's rent of brewery in use. All costs of all the proceedings to be paid out of the funds in the hands of the guardian.

The People's Insurance Company vs. Mekey. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Stearns vs. Merchants' Bank. Error to Common Pleas of Erie county. Opinion by Reed, J. Judgment affirmed.

Conrow vs. Schloss. Motion for a writ to Hon. George M. Stroud. Per curiam.

Thornton Conrow comes before us by a written petition, verified by his oath, setting forth that on the trial of an issue in the District Court of Philadelphia, wherein Schloss & Brothers were plaintiffs, and the petitioner was defendant, before the Hon. George M. Stroud, one of the Judges of said Court, and a jury duly empanelled therein on the 17th day of November, 1866, the said Judge discharged the jury, as set forth in exhibit A (which accompanies the petition), and that the counsel of the petitioner, before said jury deliberated on their verdict, and in their presence did except to said charge, as is specifically set forth in exhibit B (accompanying said petition), and that the said Judge did then and there note said exceptions.

The petition further alleges, that afterwards, pursuant to the rules of practice in said District Court, his counsel presented a formal bill of exceptions to Judge Stroud, with the exceptions as made at the time of the trial, and requested the said judge to affix his seal thereto, which he then and there refused to do. A second presentation of the exceptions, and a refusal to seal them, is also set forth in the petition.

The petition concludes with a prayer that a writ be awarded out of the Court conformably to the statute in such cases made and provided, commanding Judge Stroud to appear at a certain day, either to confess or deny the matters alleged, and if he confess the same to affix his seal to said exceptions.

The statute here alluded to, is that of Westminster 2d (13 Edw. 1, cap. 31), which is the statute that gives bills of exceptions, and which has been extended to this State. In Drexel vs. Mann, 6 W. and S. 397, it was held that mandamus could not issue from this Court to the District Court of Philadelphia, commanding that Court to seal a bill under the act of Westminster, but that a special writ, setting forth the circumstances to the case, and commanding the judges, if they be true, to affix their seals to the bill, was the proper practice; and a copy of the appropriate writ taken from the *Register* is given in a foot-note to the report of the case.

It is this writ that the petitioner prays for. It is not a writ of mandamus, for if the Judge return that the facts alleged are untrue, we proceed no farther, but leave the party to his action at law for a false return. If the Judge confess the bill of exceptions he is bound to seal it, and this duty may be enforced.

If the charge of the exceptions be truly set out in the exhibit, the petitioner is entitled to a sealed bill; and, in awarding the writ, we direct a copy of the exhibits to be served on the Judge along with the writ. Let the writ issue. Returnable on Saturday next, January 19, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. D. W. Sellers for petitioner.

Nisi Prius—Judge Strong.—James Mulholland vs. John H. Goldbeck and Samuel Lawrence. An action by a tenant against his landlord to recover damages for unlawfully digging up his garden. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, January 14, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 107 was bid for old 5-20s; 108 for 6s of 1881; 99⅞ for 10-40s; and 104¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 100¼, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 30@31, closing at 30¼, a decline of ⅛; Reading sold at 52⅜, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31, no change. 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56¼ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 62 for Norristown; and 35 for North Pennsylvania.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Spruce and Pine sold at 30; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19; 46 was bid for Chestnut and Walnut; 14¼ for Hestonville; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 107½ was bid for Fourth National; 112 for Sixth National; 152 for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; and 100 for Southwark.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 23 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33 for preferred do; 54⅜ for Lehigh Navigation; 87½ for Morris Canal common; 124 for preferred do.; 13⅜ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56¼ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134⅛; 11 A. M., 134⅜; 12 M., 134⅛; 1 P. M., 134⅜, an advance of ⅛ on the closing prices of Saturday evening.

—The Insurance Company of North America has this day declared a dividend of six per cent. (semi-annual), exclusive of taxes.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$900 City 6s new	100½	100 sh Cata pt	30⅜
$500 do	new. 100½	100 sh do	30⅛
$100 do	new. 100	100 sh do	b5 30⅜
$1000 War & Fra 7s	84	200 sh do	s30 30
$2000 W J R 6s	its 85	100 sh do	b5 30
$2000 C & A mt	89... 95	100 sh do	b30 30
10 sh Reading	trust 52⅜	100 sh do	b5 30
100 sh Phil & E	s30 31	100 sh do	b30 30⅛
50 sh 13th & 15th	19	100 sh do	b60 30⅛
6 sh Spruce & Pine	30	200 sh do	30⅛
200 sh Cata pt	b5 31	200 sh do	30⅜
100 sh do	b5 30⅜		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 134⅛ @134⅜; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 128; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅞; do., July, 1864, 15⅞; do., August, 1864, 15⅜; do., October, 1864, 14⅜; do., December, 1864, 13⅜; do., May, 1865, 11⅜; do., August, 1865, 10⅜; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107⅝@108; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107⅛@107½; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅝; do., 1865, 105⅛ @105⅝; do., new, 1865, 104¼@104½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅜@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104⅛@104⅜; do., 2d series, 104⅛@104⅜; 3d series, 104¼@104½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13⅜@13⅝.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—Several of the city Insurance Companies held elections for Directors to-day, with the following results:—

Union Mutual Insurance Company.—Francis Tete, John H. Irwin, S. P. Steiner, George Lewis, J. S. Perot, William S. Baird, F. Lavergne, George H. Hubble. President, Richard S. Smith; Secretary, John Moses. The following Directors hold over from last year:—Richard S. Smith, S. Destouet, A. E. Borie, William C. Kent, Henry Lewis, Jr., Edward L. Clark, Ellis Yarnall, H. F. Robinson, Samuel C. Cook, James R. Campbell, Charles Wheeler, S. Delbert, Norris S. Cummings, Solomon Townsend.

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.—President—Henry D. Sherrerd. Secretary—William Harper. Directors—Henry D. Sherrerd, Charles Macalester, William S. Smith, William R. White, George H. Stuart, Samuel Grant, Jr., Tobias Wagner, Thomas B. Wattson, Henry G. Freeman, Charles S. Lewis, George C. Carson, Edward C. Knight, John B. Austin.

The Enterprise Insurance Company.—F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro' Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. L. Erringer, George W. Fahnestock, James L. Claghorn, William C. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, President, F. Ratchford Starr; Vice-President, Thomas H. Montgomery; Secretary, Alexander W. Wister.

Spring Garden Insurance Company.—John H. Dobnert, David Woelpper, Charles Field, Auley M. Park, James Durnell, Curwen Stoddart, Robert Looney, N. L. Hatfield, M. D., J. R. Carver, William S. Frederick, Jesse Lee, George Landell, Henry A. Phillips, T. W. Brown, M. McMichael, G. W. Hall, C. H. Rogers.

Provident Life and Trust Company.—Samuel R. Shipley, Richard Cadbury, William C. Longstroth. President, Samuel R. Shipley. The following directors hold over from last year:—Joshua Morris, Richard Wood, Henry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, Charles F. Coffin, William Hacker.

Fame Insurance Company.—Francis N. Buck, Charles Richardson, Henry Lewis, Samuel Wright, P. S. Justice, George A. West, John W. Evermann, Robert B. Potter, John Kessler, Jr., E. D. Woodruff, Charles Stokes, Joseph D. Ellis.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD DIRECTORS.—This morning the different railroad companies having offices in this city, held their annual election of directors, with the following result:

Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad.—President, Francis R. Cope; Directors, John A. Sietor, Andrew Manderson, W. H. Lawall, John Farnum, C. A. Luckenback, Jacob P. Jones, P. F. Ellenberger, Alexander Fullerton, Frederick Graff, James S. Cox, Samuel E. Stokes, Richard Richardson.

Reading Railroad.—President—Charles Smith; Managers—H. P. McKean, A. E. Borie, R. B. Cabeen, J. B. Lippincott, John Ashhurst, Stephen Colwell; Treasurer—S. Bradford; Secretary—William H. Webb.

Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.—Directors—Vincent L. Bradford, Edwin A. Stevens, William H. Hart, William H. Gatzmer, Charles Macalester, John Dorrance, Richard Shippen, William S. Ereeman, Asa J. Fish, John G. Stevens, Benjamin Fish, John M. Read.

North Pennsylvania Railroad.—President, Franklin A. Comly; Directors, John Jordan, Jr., J. Gillingham Fell, S. Morris Waln, William C. Ludwig, Ellwood Shannon, Edward C. Knight, Alfred Hunt, William C. Kent, Charles W. Wharton, Edward Roberts.

Little Schuylkill Navigation and Coal Company.—President, John F. Blandy; Managers, A. E. Borie, Samuel J. Reeves, A. J. Derbyshire, Daniel R. Bennett, Charles F. Sneener, Joseph H. Trotter.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.—President, William W. Longstreth. Directors, Asa Packer, John Taylor Johnston, William H. Gatzmer, J. Gillingham Fell, Elisha A. Packer, Asahel Welch, John N. Hutchinson, Edward H. Trotter, David Thomas, Josiah O. Stearns, Joseph H. Dulles, Charles Hartshorne.

Lorberry Creek Railroad.—Pratt McKean, A. E. Borie, R. B. Cabeen, J. B. Lippincott, John Ashurst, Stephen Colwell.

Mesquehoning Valley Railroad.—President, J. B. Moorhead. Directors, J. S. Cox, J. B. Moorhead, W. G. Moorhead, Samuel Hepburn, J. V. Williamson, S. V. Merrick, W. H. Talcott.

THE PASSENGER RAILWAYS—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—Many of the passenger railway companies held their annual elections for directors to-day. Some of them are held at too late an hour for us to obtain the result. The elections of the other companies resulted as follows:—

Second and Third Street.—President—Jacob Binder. Directors—John Eisenbrey, Jr., John Horn, Robert F. Taylor, Thomas W. Webb, Israel Peterson, J. P. Steiner, W. P. Hacker, Benjamin F. Huddy, William Anspach, A. J. Holman, William Eisenbrey, M. Hall Stanton.

Citizens' (Tenth and Eleventh Street).—President—George Williams. Directors—Coffin Colket, J. K. McIlwain, Amos Ellis, William McClary, J. D. Brown.

Union.—President—William V. McGrath. Vice-President—Jacob E. Ridgway. Directors—Jacob E. Ridgway, Robert P. King, John M. Riley, Charles Welsh, Ridgway Gibbs.

Girard College.—President—E. B. Edwards. Secretary and Treasurer—W. S. Blight. Directors—John Lambert, William S. Grant, Andrew A. Butler, Henry Croskey, Henry Norris.

Philadelphia City—Chestnut and Walnut Streets.—President, Coffin Colket. Directors, C. Cambios, George Williams, C. Wister, Amos Ellis, A. E. Dougherty, Z. C. Howell.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, January 14.—Trade was excessively dull in all departments to-day, and out-door operations were partially suspended in consequence of the snow upon the wharves and leading avenues. There was no demand for Flour, except from the home consumers, who purchased very sparingly, only taking a few hundred barrels, in lots, at $8·25@8·75 per barrel for superfine; $9@10 75 for extras; $11·50@13 50 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; $12@14·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14·50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling a small way at $7 25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Prime Wheat was in good demand, but the offerings were small, and holders firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2·75@3·10; Southern do. at $3·10@3·20; and white at $3·20@3·40. A small lot of common Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1 35. Corn is scarce and limited; sales of new yellow at $1@1·03; 1500 bushels old do. at $1·17@1·19; and white at $1·02. Oats are selling 59@60c. ₱ bushel for Pennsylvania.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $35 ₱ ton.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, January 14.—Beef cattle were in fair demand this week at about former rates. 2000 head arrived and sold at 16½@17c. for extra; 15@16c. for fair to good; and 12@14c. per pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

64	head	Owen Smith,

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Tariff and the Internal Revenue.

From the Times

A Washington despatch, purporting to explain the position of the tariff question, remarks that "if a tariff bill fixing high duties becomes a law, a material reduction of internal revenue taxes will be assented to, the two ends being incompatible with the requirements of the Treasury for revenue. Especially," it is added, "will this be the case as regards the tax on manufactures and the income tax." The "incompatibility," we submit, is all the other way.

The most plausible argument for higher customs' duties grows out of the enormous burden of internal taxation. The high price of labor is supplemented with a taxation that reaches every article entering into manufactures; reaches them, too, not once alone, but separately, and often also in the aggregate. The income tax adds to the load, always vexatiously and harshly, and not seldom unjustly. Irrespective, then, of the abstract merits of protection and free trade, the manufacturing class have had a strong show of right in their plea for legislative favor, as against the products of other countries, having cheaper labor and less onerous taxation. The national necessities having subjected them to serious disadvantages in regard to the cost of production, it has been but fair that they should have countervailing advantages in the shape of protection, direct or incidental.

The most rational method of relieving the manufacturers still further, would seem to be found in the revision and amendment of the internal revenue system. Of the fifty-five millions which Mr. Wells proposes to appropriate to the reduction of taxation, thirty-five millions are assigned to the reduction of taxes prejudicial to manufacturing industry, the remaining twenty millions being in the main devoted to the removal of import duties upon certain raw materials of manufacture. These changes would be equivalent to an increase of protection, with this difference—that while heavier customs' duties would entail a more oppressive load upon the multitude of consumers, to react upon the manufacturers in the form of higher wages for labor, this cheapening of raw materials and lightening of internal taxation would afford relief to the manufacturer, and probably some, though not corresponding, benefit to the consumer. In effect, the fifty-five millions saved would be saved for the profit of manufacturers. This does not satisfy them, however. If the Washington writer is correctly informed, they demand not only relief to the extent of fifty-five millions, as proposed, but additional tariff protection to the tune of we know not how many millions.

Instead of fifty-five millions to be thus employed, Mr. Wells' data show that a margin of a hundred millions might be calculated upon as the basis of taxation reform. Only let common sense prevail concerning the principal of the public debt, and the hundred-million margin will be attainable. Only let the reduction of the debt be deferred until the country shall have regained a normal and settled condition in respect of taxation and industry, and the succor suggested by the Revenue Commissioner might be nearly doubled. By this process we should realize the means of sweeping away the income tax, or at any date of reducing it to insignificance. Thus, it is in the power of Congress to afford a vast amount of relief, indirectly, to manufacturers and the community, without the injury and injustice which are involved in the demand for prohibitory duties.

To reduce internal taxation and foster manufactures by the free importation of raw materials, and at the same time to raise the tariff for the accommodation of the class thus helped, would be monstrous. If the prohibitionists are masters of the situation, so far as the tariff is concerned, all other available relief belongs of right to the public. The true policy, however, is to discard special claims for exaggerated protection, and so to revise the system of taxation, customs and internal, that any change resolved upon shall inure to the profit of the community. By the plan suggested, the manufacturer would enjoy his fair proportion of benefit, and that is all to which he is entitled. His case may justify a certain degree of tariff protection, but nothing can justify the double system of protection which appears to be among the immediate possibilities of the future.

The Senate Tariff Bill.

From the Tribune.

In the Tariff bill reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee on Friday last, it will be seen that the committee while accept Mr. Wells' bill as a basis, they make several important changes. The duties on brandy and other alcoholic liquors are unaltered, but in wools and woollens the rates of the House bill, passed at the last session, are generally adopted. On wools of the first class, imported unwashed, and valued at 24 cents or less per pound, for instance, the duty is now six cents, a rate Mr. Wells' bill would retain, while the committee fix the duty at 10 cents, and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. So upon sheepskins and Angora goatskins, which in the present tariff and the bill of Mr. Wells are taxed but 20 per cent., the new bill imposes 30 per cent. This difference rules in all the grades of raw wool. In manufactured woollen goods, broad cloths, cassimeres, etc., on which Mr. Wells proposes a duty of 25 per cent. and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, the new bill imposes 45 per cent. and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. A proportionate increase is made in blankets and yarns, for which Mr. Wells proposes a duty of 10 cents per pound, and the committee 20, for qualities of less value than 40 cents per pound. In other qualities the same rates are fixed, goods valued above 80 cents paying a duty of 60 cents, with 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. Woollen hosiery is taxed at 40 cents instead of 20, and hats and caps at 50 instead of 25. In webbings, fringes, etc., a proportionate increase is reported by the committee. They also increase the duty upon silk goods generally. Our cotton manufacturers are well protected by the new bill, and we should be satisfied if the duties on all other articles were up to the standard in this respect.

The classifications of the House bill upon iron are retained, with a slight increase of the rates. The committee make no changes in the duties proposed by Commissioner Wells upon coal, and leave the free list with very little change. An important addition to the Wells bill is the section of the House bill which allows a drawback on the imported materials used in the manufacture of farming machines and other tools, and a new section provides for a drawback upon iron, copper, and cordage used in the construction of sailing vessels.

The Senate, which at the last session threw the Tariff over, may redeem that mistake by acting promptly upon the present bill, of which the increased rates cannot fail to benefit home industry. We are glad that the Finance Committee have not accepted all the reductions of duties proposed by Commissioner Wells, and trust that the more stringent provisions of the new bill will not be frittered away in useless and unmeaning amendments. The country needs now, as never before, a tariff which shall be indeed protection to American manufactures, and we refer to the statistics of revenue as proof that the present tariff has worked well in every case where the duty on foreign goods is high, and that a further increase is justified by the results of the year.

The Impeacher Impeached.

From the World.

Ashley, who has undertaken to impeach President Johnson, is the same scamp whose rascally doings were brought to light in a report submitted to the House of Representatives by one of its committees on the 28th of February, 1863. The report shows, as set forth in the Washington *Republican*, that Mr. Ashley was charged with "corrupt official conduct," and only escaped by a "flaw in the indictment." He was accused of obtaining an office for a "consideration previously made," and escaped because it was not exactly proven that the consideration had been "previously agreed upon."

Ashley procured the appointment of F. M. Case as Surveyor-General of Colorado. Among the letters of Ashley to Case, pending his exertions for the appointment, is one dated February 2, 1861, in which he dwells on the importance of the office, saying that it would enable a good business man (meaning "rogue," probably) to make a fortune of $50,000 or $100,000; and in the same letter he says:—"I want my brother as chief clerk!" On March 12, 1861, Ashley by letter informs Case that he had made some progress, and that, "in order to secure the Indiana delegation and Senator Lane to operate on Smith, he had promised that the sub appointments should be made jointly, he giving them their first choice." He asks for a letter authorizing him to make such a pledge. He also says to Case, in his letter, that he wants to unite with him as a full partner in all land speculations and town sites.

This is the precious rascal who has undertaken to impeach President Johnson for "corruption in office!"

The United States Senate—A Lively Competition for the Coming Vacancies.

From the Herald.

As the terms of one-third of the members of the United States Senate expire on the 4th of March, the question who shall fill those vacancies yet open has awakened an unusual number of candidates. The New York vacancy has been settled in favor of Roscoe Conkling as the Republican nominee. Greeley's universal Rebel amnesty manifesto laid him out so cold that his name was not seriously mentioned in the caucus; and as for Thurlow Weed, his particular enmity against Roscoe was the making of Conkling. So that if both Greeley and Weed have been snubbed, Greeley is still "a leetle ahead." In New Jersey the contest among the Republicans, who have the Legislature, is between Mr. Frelinghuysen, a lawyer, the Governor's appointee, and a Mr. Cobb, a popular dry goods man. The lawyer seems to have the inside track.

In Pennsylvania old Thad. Stevens and Forney have been completely distanced by that old campaigner, Simon Cameron. In Illinois Senator Trumbull has several active competitors for his place, but the chances seem to be in favor of his re-election. In Missouri a stiff contest between Governor Fletcher and four or five others has been settled in favor of a prominent radical named Drake, who, we hope, will not turn out a lame duck. In Kansas they have two Senators to elect, and of course the border men of that fussy radical Commonwealth are in a high state of effervescence; and whether this or that radical succeeds, it is all the same. There still remain some other Senatorial places to be settled among the Republicans; but as it is pretty evident that the extremest radical in each is most likely to be the favorite, nothing more need be said of them for the present.

The Democrats and conservatives of Maryland, in securing the Legislature, through Forney's folly, have a Senatorial plum, and a little dispute over it as to whether it should be given to Governor Swann or the Eastern Shore; but Swann will probably get it, and with all his trouble in the late fights with the old radical Baltimore Police Commissioners and Forney he has fairly earned it. The net result of all these elections will doubtless be a radical Senate, with a larger radical majority than at present, and sufficiently radical to push through the impeachment of President Johnson.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

[SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PARIS, December 31.

The French journals this week have been principally occupied in reviewing M. Fould's report on the budget, which has been received with extreme favor by the public, as it shows an unexpected excess of receipts. The state of affairs is so flourishing that the national debt, at present amounting to eight hundred and eighty-eight millions, is to be reduced to seven hundred millions.

The proposed plan for the reorganization of the army has, however, failed to meet with so successful a reception, for public opinion is decidedly against it. Everywhere, in all classes of society, in the cafes, the clubs, and the wine shops, whenever it is spoken of, it is spoken of in terms of the greatest dissatisfaction.

Reception of the New American Minister at the French Court.

On the 23d inst. Major-General Dix presented to the Emperor his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, accompanying the presentation with an eloquent address, to which the Emperor replied: "I thank you, General, for the sentiments you have expressed towards me in the name of the Government of the United States. The historical reminiscences you call up are a sure guarantee that no misunderstanding will arise to disturb the friendly relations so long existing between France and the American Union. A loyal and sincere agreement will, I doubt not, profit the industry and commerce, of both which daily astonish the world by their marvels, and will secure the progress of civilization. Your presence among us cannot but contribute to this happy result by upholding the relations to which I attach the utmost value."

The Empress' Visit to Rome

has been at last finally abandoned, in consequence, it is said, not only of the great opposition it met with from the French Government, but also of the Pope's having desired that the visit of her Majesty should not take place for the present.

I fear there is little to be expected from M. Toncello's mission to Rome. *La France* quotes, without contradiction, the statement of the *Opinione* of Turin, that the Papal Court seems little disposed to come to any arrangement. Pius IX has, however, stated that he does not intend to leave Rome.

Prize Poultry and Cheese Show in Paris.

A grand Christmas show of fat poultry, cheese, and butter took place in the "Palais de l'Industrie," in the Champs Elysees. The exhibitors were from all parts of France, and amongst them were several noblemen. There was also a very interesting show of utensils for the fabrication of butter and cheese; and Mr. David's hygienic apparatus for milking cows drew much attention. England made a very poor figure in the show, being represented by two firms only, Mr. Gibbons, of Bath, and Messrs. Clark & Low, of Bristol. The exhibition was well attended, and the Parisians are beginning to take great interest in these annual displays. It is said that the plan will be further extended next year, so as to include every edible form of farm produce.

A Still Tongue Makes a Wise Head.

The tribunal of Correctional Police of Bourg (Ain) has just tried the Abbe Pernana for having, while travelling in a public carriage, indulged in gross and insulting language, not only towards the inhabitants of the districts, but towards the Emperor. The court having found him guilty, considered that the sacred character of his calling aggravated the offense, and sentenced him to pay a fine of five hundred francs and six months' imprisonment, and, in addition, to pay the costs.

Fatal Accident on the Lyons Railway.

A frightful accident took place on this line last Sunday evening. A passenger train from Belfort to Dijon came into collision with a goods train near the station of Franois, on the Dijon and Besancon line. Fourteen people were killed and twenty injured. This terrible catastrophe was caused by the forgetfulness of the station-master, who allowed the passenger train to leave the station before the arrival of the goods train. The station-master has been taken into custody.

The Late Secret Society.

The trial of the young men complicated in the affair of the late secret society, and who were arrested last month in a *cafe* on the Boulevard St. Michael, will take place on the 4th of January. Some of the most eminent Paris barristers are retained for the defense; among others, M. Lachaud, who has lately been engaged in the Risk Allah Bey, Martin Beau, and other exciting cases.

New Year's Day at the Tuileries.

On New Year's Day the Emperor and Empress will receive, at the Palace of the Tuileries, the Grand Officers of the Crown, the Naval and Military Officers, the Cardinals and Members of the Corps Diplomatique, the Deputies and Members of the Council of State, the Megistrates, Mayors, a deputation of Grand Officers of the Legion of Honor, etc. etc.

New Year's Day is the greatest holiday in the year in Paris, and all business is suspended.

Hotels During the Exhibition.

The Hotel du Louvre, Grand Hotel, and several other large hotels in Paris, have determined to raise their prices during the Exhibition fifty per cent., and insist on people dining or paying for their dinner.

Miscellaneous Items.

A Fish Story.—A certain Mr. Harrison, by profession a lawyer and by taste an angler, a short time ago went out in his boat on a fishing excursion. Having arrived at the portion of the lake where he knew fish were the most abundant, the worthy gentleman baited his hook and cast his line. In order to while away the time, he took out of his pocket a magnificent gold repeater watch which he lately bought in London, and began to examine it. While thus occupied a fish nibbled at the bait, and Mr. Harrison, in his anxiety to entrap the fish, let fall his watch into the lake, and at the same time his line, and the fish escaped. The grief of the worthy lawyer is easily imagined. However, after bewailing the loss of his watch, Mr. Harrison rowed ashore, and was about to re-enter his house when he met a fisherman, who offered him for sale a splendid fish, which he had just caught in his net on the lake. Having bought the fish, Mr. Harrison saw to his surprise his fish-hook in the monster's mouth, and when the fish was opened, lo, and behold the gold repeater was found in its stomach.

A Historical Souvenir.—The *Constitutional* relates that a certain Madame Gravis, aged 99 years, residing at Calais, has in her possession a most interesting relic of the unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette. It consists in a wooden spoon which that unhappy princess made use of whilst confined at the Conciergerie, and with which she ate her last meal before being executed. The spoon came into the possession of Madame Gravis in the following manner:—This lady was herself imprisoned at the Conciergerie, afterwards at the College du Plessis, during the Reign of Terror. Whilst at the latter prison, a young Savoyardess, who was condemned to imprisonment for life, and who had waited on Marie Antoinette whilst at the Conciergerie, offered her services to Madame Gravis, and whilst in her service sold her, amongst other things, the wooden spoon made use of by the Queen after the authorities had taken away from her silver forks and spoons. This spoon, which is of boxwood, was bought by Madame Gravis for the small sum of 25 francs in assignats, the 22d Frumaire, an II.

The Floods.—Accounts from the centre and south of France lead to apprehensions of fresh inundations, in consequence of the continued rains. The Loire at Orleans has risen to eleven feet above the summer level, and nearly as much at Moulins. The Garonne has overflowed its banks at Lyons for the second time this year. This disaster is due to an extraordinary flood of the Farn, the Los, and other affluents. According to the latest accounts, the river was still rising at a rate of two inches per hour. As the breaches made in September in the dykes along its banks, opposite Senessis and La Keale, have not yet been repaired, there is no barrier to the overflow of the waters, and the houses, which were scarcely dry, have again been rendered uninhabitable.

Another Sea Serpent.—A Toulon journal affirms that a marine monster, of the tribe of serpents, was caught a few days ago on the coast of Morillon, and was kept alive for twenty-four hours. This monster, says the journal, measured nine metres long, and was in no way to be confounded with a cougar. Its head was like that of a viper, and its jaws armed with crooked teeth. The color of the serpent was of a dirty white, and round its eyes, which were very brilliant, were two red colored rings. Its tail was pointed like that of a serpent, and its whole body of a cylindrical form, devoid of fins and scales.

The French Almanacs of 1867.—There are almanacs for the new year in Paris with all sorts of titles, thus:—"A Practical Agricultural Almanac for the year of grace 1867, by a Friend of the Fields; the Almanac of Flanders, or the Good Astrologer of Lille, for 1867; the Almanac of Gayety, Truth, and Good Sense; the Almanac of the Legion of Honor; the Almanac of Napoleon, for the year of grace 1867; the Almanac of the Holy Sacrament and St. Peter's Pence; the Shepherd's Almanac for 1867; the Almanac of Field Laborers, or the good Matthieu Laensberg (a local celebrity, and originator of the celebrated Almanach de Liege); the Almanac of the Mines of Gold; the Almanac of Recreations, anecdotical, epigrammatical, and *drolatique*; the Almanac of Towns and Fields; the Almanac of the Good Cultivator for the French Empire; the Almanac of the Good Catholic; the Almanac of the Calculator, followed by anecdotical examples; the Almanac of the Good Hermit; the Almanac of the Flower and Kitchen Gardener; the New French Songster's Almanac; the Almanac of Father Lajoie; the Almanac of Sport, Horse Racing, Regattas, etc.; the Almanac of Posts and Telegraph Stations; and the Illustrated Almanac for Everybody. All these and many more appear in the list of publications in Paris for a single week."

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Manufacturers of Blank Books,
Stationers, Engravers, and Printers,
6 28 6m rp No. 913 ARCH Street.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE,
Can be obtained direct at the
MANUFACTORY AGENCY,
No. 708 CHESNUT Street.
Customers will find it to their advantage to deal here. 1 8 1m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m CORNER OF RACE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

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WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.
Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.
FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.
We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere
Purchasers invited to call.
Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 8 15 6p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne.'
'Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc., etc.
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 15 smthstrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 9 29

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1 Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

ROOFING.
ROOFING
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protections. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HORART,
11 2 3m No. 230 North FOURTH Street

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 feet long.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST.
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 1260 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. 11 20 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
9 15] Cutlery Store, No. 126 South TENTH street, Three doors above Walnut

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House U
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 1

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL low prices, together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 No. 114 MARKET Street.

HORSE COVERS,
BUFFALO ROBES, LAP RUGS, ANGOLA MATS,
BELOW MARKET RATES.
KNEASS & CO.,
No. 631 MARKET Street.
Life-size horse in door. Come and see. 11 1

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces everything wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. 11 1 thstu3

J. H. BURDSALL'S
CONFECTIONERY,
ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,
No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,
GIRARD ROW.
FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 13 1mrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

OUR FIREMEN—REFORMS IN THE DEPARTMENT.—A report was made to the Board of Fire Directors, last Saturday evening, by a Committee appointed to reorganize the department. They recommend to Councils the establishment of a Board of Fire Commissioners, composed of responsible citizens, and with full powers to enforce all rules for the government of the Fire Department. They also recommend a reorganization of the Fire Districts, so as to prevent too many companies crowding each other at any fire that might take place. They also made some suggestions in regard to the government of the companies themselves, and asked for a further appropriation for the benefit of the steam fire companies. The report was adopted.

Five new steam fire engines have been ordered in this city by the New Orleans Fire Department.

A number of ladies in the Twentieth Ward have presented the Mechanic Engine Company with a handsome sounding signal-bell for their steamer.

The Good Will Engine Company leave this city to-day for Harrisburg.

The steamer belonging to the Washington Fire Company was tried on Saturday. She threw a stream out of an 1¼ inch nozzle 264 feet.

A BURGLAR CAPTURED.—About three o'clock on Sunday morning a private watchman on Chesnut street discovered that Bailey's store, on the south side of Chesnut street, below Tenth, had been entered by burglars. Upon entering the store he found a young man, who gave the name of Lewis Harrod, hid away under the counter. He was taken to the Central Station, where he stated that he, in company with two young men from New York, had entered the store by getting into the second story, by the stairway leading into Chesnut street, and letting themselves down into the store through a skylight. Harrod, in getting in, lost his hold upon the rope, which had been fastened to the skylight, and fell some distance to the floor, hurting his hip so severely that he was unable to make his escape when the watchman made his appearance. His companions got away with about $100 worth of plunder. Harrod was formerly employed in the upper part of the building, and thus became acquainted with the means of effecting an entrance into the store. He also stated to the officers that his companions had robbed McGrath's store, on Chesnut street, below Eleventh, a few nights since, of $600. Harrod, who is only about sixteen years of age, will have a hearing to-day.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL—ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Monday, January 14, 1867.—*Card.*—Messrs. Abel & Risley respectfully inform the subscribers and the public that the arrangements for this *Bal deguise* have been completed, and it has been acknowledged by those competent to judge that they are most effective.

The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock. Admission to the Broad street entrance is to obtained by holders of *red tickets only*. Each ticket entities the holder to the privilege of escorting two ladies.

The holders of tickets for secured seats in the balcony boxes will present them to the ushers, at the box door, after they have entered the building, when they will be escorted to the seats as per number upon the *coupon*.

Subscribers not holding tickets for the balcony will find seats in the parquette circle.

The Ball will open at 9 o'clock, when ladies and gentlemen *en costume* are invited to join in the grand promenade *en masque*.

Supper will be served in the "Foyer," from 9 until 2 o'clock. Carriages will set down heads south, and take up heads north.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The report of the Board of Managers sets forth that on the 1st of January, 1866, there were in the White Department 330 boys and 99 girls; total, 429. In the Colored Department, 104 boys and 46 girls, making a total in both departments of 579 inmates. There were admitted during 1866 into the White Department 266 boys and 85 girls; total, 351; into the Colored Department, 59 boys and 19 girls; making the total admissions 429. Discharged during the same period, 212 white boys, 102 girls; total, 314; and of colored, 74 boys and 25 girls; total, 99. From both Departments, 413. There remained in the institution on the 1st of January, 1867, in the White Department, 384 boys and 82 girls; and in the Colored, 88 boys and 40 girls; making a total of 594 in both departments.

The general health of the inmates was very good, only four deaths taking place during the year in the White and two in the Colored Department. Many of the latter department are affected with scrotula, and measures should be procured to send them into the country.

AGED AND INFIRM COLORED PERSONS' HOME.—This home, situated at No. 340 S. Front street, has furnished a home for about twenty colored women during the past year, of ages from 70 to 102 years. The receipts during the past year amounted to $4600. The following are the officers of the institution:—President—Dillwyn Parrish, No. 1017 Cherry street; Vice-President—Stephen Smith, No. 921 Lombard street; Secretary—Marcellus Balderston, No. 902 Spring Garden street; Treasurer—Samuel R. Shipley, No. 111 S. Fourth street; Board of Managers—William J. Alston, Marcellus Balderston, Anthony M. Kimber, William Scott, William Still, Joseph Truman, Jr., Henry Gordon, Abram Fields, Clayton Miller, James Needham, Jacob C. White, Sr., Thomas Mather, Henry M. Laing, Ann Jess, Sarah Parrish, Helen Johnson, A. Hudson, Elizabeth M. Cooper, Elizabeth Harris, Ann Laws, Sarah Ann Sleeper, Priscilla H. Henszey, Mary Shaw, Catharine M. Shipley, Rebecca Simpson.

WATER WORKS EXTENSION.—During 1866 there was $330,555·75 expended for the above purpose, distributed as follows:—Sinking crib at Fairmount, $13,329·32; extending wharf, etc., at Delaware works, $102·02; 48-inch main connecting the Fairmount and Corinthian avenue reservoirs, $17,427·88; 28-inch main on Washington avenue from Broad to Twenty-first streets, $3382·49; 30-inch main on Poplar street, $3142·17; 30-inch main connecting Corinthian avenue reservoir with Delaware works, $160,193·02; engine, boilers, engine-house and mains at Flat Rock and Roxborough, $32,331 97; work on reservoir at Roxborough, $35,499·17; distributing mains for same, $30,720·10; real estate for same, $14,985·75; incidentals, $1383·43; engine, boilers, engine house, etc. etc., Twenty-fourth Ward works, $5113·07; reservoir for same, $7773·55; real estate and mains, $817,219·78; making a total of $430,553·75.

NEW BRIDGES.—By the report of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, we learn that the Penrose Ferry Bridge has been thoroughly repaired at a cost of $62,666.

The Chesnut Street Bridge has cost the city $360,366·06, which was paid as follows:—

City loan - - -	$292,866·06
Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad bonds - - -	67,500·00
	$360,366·06

For the iron superstructure there is yet about $4500 of work to do. Mr. Simons has now received:—

In City loan - - -	$100,210
In railroad bonds - - -	14,000
Total - - - -	$114,210

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—The subscription to the building fund of the Academy having exceeded $100,000, the subscribers on the 8th of January elected Messrs. Edward S. Whelen, Frederick Graeff, Joseph Leidy, William P. Wilstach, W. S. W. Ruschenberger, John B. Budd, William S. Vaux, John Welsh, George W. Tryon, Jr., Thomas Sparks, Robert Bridges, Joseph Jeanes, and John Rice to be a Board of Trustees of the Building Fund till the next annual election, which is to occur on the second Tuesday in January, 1868. On the 11th inst., this Board convened. W. S. W. Ruschenberger was chosen Chairman; George W. Tryon, Jr., Secretary; and William S. Vaux, Treasurer; and in conjunction with him, Messrs. Wilstach, Budd, Sparks, and Whelen were appointed the Committee of Finance.

FIRES.—About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of a curtain in the window of Robinson & Co.'s store, No. 1338 Chesnut street.

On Saturday night, about 11½ o'clock, a barn on Main and Franklin streets, Frankford, belonging to Emanuel Peters, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss about $300. Martin Fitzpatrick was badly injured by falling from an arbor while assisting to put the fire out.

The mattress factory on Park street, below Church, Frankford, was destroyed by fire about half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $5000.

PENN ASYLUM.—At the annual meeting of the contributors of the Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, held on the 10th instant, at the Asylum, on Belgrade street, above Otis, in the Eighteenth Ward, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Mrs. Margaret B. Stockham.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. E. Van Dusen, Mrs. A. E. Trinkle.
Treasurer—Mrs. M. A. Freas.
Secretary—Mrs. E. J. Fox.

A CAUCUS HELD.—A caucus was held on Saturday by the Republican members of Councils. The members of Common Council met and nominated George J. Young and M. Hall Stanton for Trustees of the Gas Works. The members of both Chambers then met in caucus and made the following nominations:—For Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Henry D. Moore, Joseph W. Gaskill, and Charles F. Norton; for Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad—Jacob Raguel and O. H. Wilson.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE BLOWN OPEN AND ROBBED.—The liquor store of J. H. Black, No. 1136 Market street, was entered through the front door by means of false keys at an early hour yesterday morning, by burglars, who charged the keyhole of the fire-proof safe with gunpowder, and succeeded in blowing the door open. They then robbed it of a diamond pin valued at several hundred dollars, forty dollars in money, and two fifty-dollar Oregon war bonds.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:—President, George W. Norris, M. D.; Vice-President, George A. Wood; Treasurer, F. Mortimer Lewis; Secretary, Edward S. Clarke; Managers, George W. Norris, M. D., George B. Wood, M. D., William R. Lejee, George A. Wood, Alexander Henry, W. Heyward Drayton, Morton P. Henry, Edward S. Clarke, Richard Wood, Robert M. Lewis, Henry Winsor, and F. Mortimer Lewis.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, Mr. James Conroy was run over by the Germantown cars on Ninth street, above Coates. Both of his legs were cut off, and in this condition he was taken to the Hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon. The deceased resided at the N. E. corner of Thirteenth and Catherine streets.

DOINGS IN THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week 627 loads of hay and 107 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay Market, North Seventh street. The market was quite abundantly supplied. Sales were made at about the same prices as last quoted. Best quality Timothy hay sold at $1·75@1·80 per 100 lbs., a few loads at $1 90. Straw sold at $1·35@1·40 per 100 lbs.

CHANCE FOR THE CHARITABLE.—Mr. Toland, the Home Missionary, has met with cases of great destitution in some parts of the city, and a good deal of suffering among the poor generally. Relief has been furnished to many persons, and also solicited to enable the Society to extend the sphere of its usefulness. The office is in North street, above Fifth.

A BAD FALL.—Michael Gallagher had his collar-bone broken by falling upon the ice on Girard avenue, and John McCormick broke his left arm by a fall upon the ice. They were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

FIRE IN A PUBLISHING HOUSE.—The store No. 630 Chesnut street, occupied as a publishing house by George W. Childs, Esq., made a narrow escape from destruction last Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, by some woodwork catching fire from an ash-box.

Death of a Descendant of Columbus.

The Madrid papers announce the death of the Duke of Neragua, a grandee of Spain of the first class. The Paris papers, in reproducing the news, describe him as "Admiral and Governor-General of the Indies." The deceased Duke was neither an Admiral nor a Governor of the Indies or of any other place. These were merely titles which he inherited from his ancestor, Christopher Columbus, or Cristoval Colon, as he is called in Spain. It is known that Columbus left two sons, Ferdinand and Diego; the former illegitimate, who inherited much of his father's genius, of whom he left a valuable memoir. The neglect and ingratitude with which the great discoverer was treated by King Ferdinand, after the death of Isabella, is a matter of history. His legitimate son, Diego, after a long and tedious lawsuit against the Crown, obtained a decision from the Council of the Indies that he was entitled to the privileges and titles conferred upon his father.

But the cares and anxieties he has undergone in the pursuit of his just claims had done their work upon his frame, and there is no doubt that trouble, grief, and disappointment hastened his premature death. "He was worn out," Herrata says, "by following up his claims and defending himself from the calumnies of his competitors, who, with many stratagems and devices, sought to darken the glory of the father and the virtue of the son." Diego left two sons and three daughters. His widow continued the struggle in defense of the rights of her eldest son, Luis, then only six years of age. She left St. Domingo, where she was on the death of her husband, and arrived in Spain. The title of Admiral of the Indies was immediately conferred upon him by Charles V, who augmented his revenue, but set up opposition to his claim to the Viceroyalty of the province of Veragua, conferred upon his grandfather, which was thought too vast for a subject to enforce, and moreover, involved an interminable litigation.

The claims were at last commuted for the titles of Duke of Veragua, Admiral of the Indies, and Marquis of Jamaica. Don Luis left no issue, and was succeeded by his nephew Diego, son of his brother Christopher. Diego married his cousin Philippa; but he also died without issue, and with him the legitimate male line of Columbus became extinct. A long lawsuit ensued among the surviving members of the family, of whom Balthasar Colombo, of the house of Cuccaro in Montferrat (Piedmont), was the most active and persevering, and who maintained that it was he who had the right to inherit the estates and dignities descended from the great Admiral. The cause lasted for thirty years, and was finally decided by the Council of the Indies in 1608, who formally declared the male line extinct. Nuno Gelves de Portugallo, grandson of Isabella, third daughter of Diego, son of Columbus, was put in possession of the titles and estates, and became Duke of Veragua, Isabella having married George of Portugal, Count of Gelves; and thus those titles and estates passed into a branch of the house of Braganza established in Spain. It is from this branch that the Duke whose death is just announced was descended. His titles were Don Pedro de Portugallo, Colon, Duque de Veragua, Marquis de Jamaica, y Almirante de las Indias. The late Duke never figured in public life. It was his pasture grounds that used to turn out some of the best bulls for the Madrid arena. The archives of the family were carefully preserved by him, and Washington Irving gratefully acknowledges the liberality of the descendant and representative of the great discoverer in submitting them to his inspection, and exhibiting the treasures they contained when he was collecting materials for his history of the life and voyages of Christopher Columbus. Diego, the son of Columbus, married a niece of the celebrated Duke of Alva of the great Toledo family, and such an alliance shows the place which the father attained in Spain in his lifetime.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	KNOWN AS
NEURALGIA,	CORNS,
RHEUMATISM,	ULCERS,
LUMBAGO,	OLD SORES,
PILES,	without pulling.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers. Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10 00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLYTHE'S Drug Store, No. 3129 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw5

LOOK AND LIVE!
ELECTROPATHY.
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

ABRAHAM FLUKE,
1No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.

Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 4.1 N. Seventh street.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Fine street, above Sixth.
Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Edward Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Markes street.
J. M. Bulst, Rheumatism, No. 1923 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1013 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desliver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1247 Front street.
J. Bicket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 513 Callowhill street.
Charles A. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1862 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.

BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia.
Consultation free. 11 7 wsm

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrotula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.

DYOTT & CO.,
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.
FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mw5 No. 510 RACE Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT ARTISTES,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who have met with a most
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
Positively Last Nights of
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
which has met with
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
It will be repeated, with the
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
among which may be mentioned
THE GREAT CATARACT SCENE
ON THE
GIANT'S CAUSEWAY,
THE DEVIL'S BASIN.
Will conclude with the powerful Drama, in three acts,
THE IDIOT WITNESS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 19,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Second time of the successful matinee piece,
THE THREE RED MEN.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Commence at 7½
THIS (Monday) EVENING, January 14,
Seventh Night of the eminent Comedian,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will enact, for the third time, his great comic impersonation of
JACK SWIFT,
in his original American comedy of
ROMANCE AND REALITY,
received nightly by crowded houses
WITH RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
TUESDAY—MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7 o'clock.
ANOTHER NEW PLAY—$100,000.
Last Week of the brilliant engagement of
MRS. JOHN DREW.
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Byron's new Comedy, entitled
£100,000,
Alice Barlow.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
AIDED BY THE FULL COMPANY.
Concluding each evening with a
LAUGHABLE COMEDIETTA.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW,
A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.
MONDAY—G. L. FOX PANTOMIME.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Engagement of the celebrated
MR. BELVI RYAN.
THIS EVENING,
THE GREEN BILLS OF THE FAR WEST,
THE TWO POLTS.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A Splendid Assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY
Of Twenty-five Years' Establishment,
No. 917 RACE Street, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.
Masks of every description for sale.
W. C. DESMOND,
1 5 3m No. 917 RACE Street.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Great success of the Automaton Minstrels Last week of the Double Sphynx. SIGNOR BLITZ'S new Illusions and Wonders, the Funny Burlesque Minstrels, Double-Headed Sphynx, Spirit Drum, Silver Casket, Ventriloquism, Learned Canary Birds, etc., Every Evening, commencing at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. 1 8 6t

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," which has received the biggest encomiums from the press and the public of New York, Boston, and other metropolitan cities is now on exhibition for a limited period, at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 1m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1317 WALNUT Street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—SEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Rolling, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 6 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN R. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
11 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by rolling, and
Never Become Glossy.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 627 N. ELEVENTH Street.
CAUTION.—Beware of the imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1863. 11 4 mwf3m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand, in any amount.
Orders by Mail as promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
January 12 1867.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at New York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New York and one-third at Boston, viz.:—

New Navy Beef, 3000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 240,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 160,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the Navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by the Act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE,
1 14 mst Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL, with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'r, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.—

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Maryland,
January 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, 12 o'clock M., January 24, 1867, for the delivery in the City of Baltimore of forty-eight (48) Cavalry Horses.

The horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
1 11 11t Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of 867,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1866.

A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ,
1 3 th10t Chief of Bureau.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertil

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1867.

Executive Usurpation of the Appointing Power.

In the Senate recently, the bill regulating appointments to office being under consideration, Senator Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, said he was free to give the opinion that the practice of reappointing men rejected by the Senate *was in conflict with the spirit of the Constitution*. He had expressed this opinion once as Attorney-General. In his judgment, such a practice was at war with the spirit of the Constitution, because *it enabled the President to take from the Senate all its power and responsibility in the matter of appointments*. With regard to the President's power of removal, it had not been seriously questioned since the first session of Congress, when it was settled, by a majority of one, that he had that power. *Madison held that the power of removal might be so abused as to render a President liable to impeachment*, but since that time the practice had been upon a different belief.

It is difficult to see how any other opinion than the one here expressed by Senator Johnson could ever have obtained currency. That the opposite opinion has not only obtained currency, but has been made the practical rule of action, is a significant illustration of the fatal tendency of our Government towards Executive usurpation and supremacy. The language of the Constitution is so clear that it admits of no doubtful construction. Enumerating the powers of the President, it says:—"He shall nominate, *and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate*, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they see fit in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."

No man can doubt, or ever has doubted, that the intention of this clause of the Constitution is to require the advice and consent of the Senate to the appointment of every officer of the United States, except those whose appointment is otherwise provided for by law. Yet in the face of this clear and express provision of the Constitution, President Johnson keeps persons in office who have not only never been confirmed by the Senate, but who have been *rejected* by it. A more plain and palpable violation of the Constitution it would be impossible to conceive of. Nor is it easy to imagine one more dangerous. When the Constitution was adopted the nation numbered but about three millions; now we have more than thirty. Then the officers of the United States were few in number; now their name is legion. Then our annual receipts and expenditures were but a mere trifle; now they are hundreds of millions. Yet even at that time, when our population was so small, the number of officers so few, and their functions so insignificant, it was deemed dangerous to intrust the appointing power to the President alone, and it was vested in the President and Senate conjointly. Now, when the Federal officers have become an army, spreading all over the country, handling untold millions of money, and penetrating with their researches to the details of private business and the arrangements of a man's household, the Senate is openly ignored, and the President tramples the Constitution under his feet, and wields this vast appointing power practically unchecked. He goes through the empty form of sending a name in for confirmation, but if the Senate refuses its advice and consent, the appointment is made in *defiance* of that body, and the man holds the office and draws the salary attached to it. Hundreds of such cases now exist all over the country. Well may such a gross and flagrant abuse of power rouse even the sluggish conscience of such a conservative as Reverdy Johnson.

We trust Congress will make thorough work of this matter. The constitutional power of the Senate should be maintained to its fullest extent. What with veto after veto of every important bill passed by Congress, the usurpation of legislative powers in the assumed creation of State Governments under laws passed by the fiat of the Executive, and the usurpation of the appointing power in defiance of the Senate, there will soon be no occasion for Mr. Seward's alternative question, "Whether we will have Mr. Johnson for President or for King?"

Documents for All Kinds of Theories.

Our Democratic contemporary quotes with great gusto an old article from the Nashville *Times and Union*, which it says was written by Andrew Johnson in December, 1864. Suppose it should extend its quotations to the speeches made by the same "humble individual" to the colored people of Nashville, and also to the committee that announced to him his nomination to the Vice-Presidency, as well as to the various delegations that waited upon him immediately after his accession to the Presidency. Taking Mr. Johnson's speeches, proclamations, addresses, and acts, from 1861 down to the present time, there is hardly a theory, from the most violently and vindictively radical to the most obstinately and unreasoningly conservative, that might not be legitimately deduced from them. He has "swung around the circle" completely.

The Growth of Missouri.

The condition of Missouri under a Republican administration has been the standing theme of deprecation and denunciation by Democratic journals. One would have supposed, to read their articles, that the people of Missouri were ground to the earth under the most terrible despotism, and that her social and business interests were at the lowest ebb. In the face of all this, however, Missouri State bonds have gone up from seventy-five cents to nearly par, showing that capitalists have confidence in the State, if Democratic politicians have not. At the same time, despite the terrible oppression under which the people of the State are represented to be groaning, we behold a constant and magnificent stream of emigration pouring into her territory, and the value of the taxable wealth of the State increasing from $198,602,216 in 1863 to $400,000,000 in 1866, and her credit placed upon a sound and enduring basis.

The truth is, Missouri has been revolutionized, and, instead of the old conservative, proslavery fossils who used to bear sway there, a set of bold, progressive loyal men have obtained power, and are not afraid to use it for the good of the State. The old *regime* died hard, but its day has gone by. The splendid resources of the State being developed, a loyal emigration is adding daily to her numbers, and she is taking a front rank among the Commonwealths of the republic. These are *facts* to put by the side of the theories of our Democratic journals.

A Non Sequitur.

The conservatives are famous for drawing startling conclusions from exceedingly inadequate premises. Thus our Democratic contemporary asserts that the "political and legal *status*" of the communities inhabiting the late Rebel States has been "determined in an irreversible manner," because the Supreme Court, in December, 1865, ordered the causes brought before it by writs of error from the District Courts for the several Districts within those States to be called and disposed of in regular order at its next term. But this settles nothing one way or the other. It does not determine that President Johnson has the right to overthrow one set of State Governments and create another, and until *that* question is settled, neither the political nor legal *status* of the late Rebel communities will be determined. The power and authority of the United States Government, in all its departments, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, over these communities is supreme, whatever their *status* may be.

Take off the Taxes.—We are glad to see that the almost universal expression of public sentiment is in favor of a sweeping reduction of our internal taxes, especially those upon manufactures. There is no doubt that the measure is essential to the prosperity of the country. The present rate of taxation is so high as to seriously interfere with production, and if persisted in, must defeat its own ends by diminishing business and prostrating the industry of the country. With the exception of liquors and similar articles of luxury, manufactures should be relieved from all internal duties.

Southern Stay Laws.—Nearly all the so-called Southern Legislatures have passed "stay laws," designed to arrest the collection of debts, delay executions, and prevent the enforcement of deeds of trust. In Virginia, Judge Meredith, of the Circuit Court, has just decided all such laws to be unconstitutional. The Richmond papers speak of the decision as an exceedingly able one, and likely to be sustained by the higher courts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success, for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.
Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

COMPANY C, GREY RESERVES,

ATTENTION!

Men intending to participate in the Excursion to HARRISBURG will report at the Armory, BROAD and RACE Streets, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, sharp.
Those who have not obtained uniforms will report at 7 o'clock. By command of
Captain WILLIAM W. ALLEN.
GEORGE H. TRIMBLE, First Sergeant. 1*

BOILS.—LIKE THE VOLCANO,
Boils give issue to the foul and fiery contents of the deep interior. To remove the cause of such suffering, it is only necessary to vitalize the Blood by supplying it with its Life Element, Iron.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
(a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron) will do this effectually, and give strength, vigor, and new life to the whole system.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM REV. RICHARD S. EDES, OF BOLTON, MASS.
"For years I was a sufferer from Boils, so that my life became wearisome through their frequent and persistent recurrence: finally a carbuncle formed in the small of my back. During its progress large pieces of decomposed flesh were every day or two cut away, and the prostration and general disturbance of the system were great. Before I had recovered from this attack two smaller carbuncles broke out higher up, and I was again threatened with a recurrence of the sufferings to which I had so long been subjected. It was at this time that I commenced taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP. I continued taking it until I had used five bottles; since then I have had nothing of the kind. For years I was one of the greatest sufferers. Other medicines gave me partial and temporary relief, but this remarkable remedy, with a kind and intuitive sense, went directly to the root of the evil, and did its work with a thoroughness worthy of its established character."
A 32-page pamphlet sent free. The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass.
J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by all druggists.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
cures in a very short time
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, RINGWORM, CHAPPED HANDS, BOILS, FROZEN LIMBS, FELONS, CHILBLAINS, ETC.
It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry looking swellings and inflammations as if by magic—thus affording relief and a complete cure.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and at all country stores. 1 14 4 15 2i

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 6mp

HENRY VINCENT,
THE ENGLISH REFORMER AND ORATOR,
By Invitation, will Repeat his Great Lecture on
"OLIVER CROMWELL,"
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On Wednesday Evening, Jan. 16.
The sale of Tickets commenced this (Saturday) morning at 9 o'clock, at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission, 25 cents.
Proscenium boxes, holding eight, $5
Private boxes in balcony, holding six, $4. (1 12 4t

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES.—The last three lectures of the course will be delivered next week, commencing on MONDAY, January 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Assembly Buildings. (1 12 3t

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 419 Pace street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis B. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, WALNUT Street, southeast corner of Fourth.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
At the annual election of the Stockholders, held on Monday, January 7, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees, viz.:—

Alexander Whilldin,	Albert C. Roberts,
Hon. James Pollock,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Henry K. Bennett,
George Nugent,	L. M. Whilldin,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	George W. Hill,
Philip B. Mingle,	John M. Chesnut.

John Wanamaker.
And at a meeting of the said Trustees held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—
President—ALEXANDER WHILLDIN.
Vice-President—GEORGE NUGENT.
Secretary and Treasurer—JOHN S. WILSON.
Actuary—JOHN C. SIMS.
Assistant Secretary—CHARLES G. ROBESON.
J. NEWTON WALKER, M. D. } Medical Examiners
THOMAS J. YARROW, M. D. } (1 11 3t

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.
The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election held for officers to serve for the ensuing year. JAMES J. BARCLAY,
1 4 fmw6t Secretary.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—
Life Membership $25 00
Annual Membership 3 00
Entrance Fee 1 00
Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary,
12 12 wfm 22t No. 736 MARKET Street.

MERCHANTS' FUND.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Merchants' Fund will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
An interesting report will be presented by the Board of Managers. The Contributors to the Fund, as well as all others interested in the benevolent objects of the Association, are respectfully invited to be present.
WILLIAM H. BACON, Secretary.
Philadelphia January 10, 1867. 1 10 4t*p

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 247 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 21st instant to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.
The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.
All orders to dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 14 23t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., exclusive of taxes payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT,
1 14 2w Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, and an Election for Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
12 24 mw3t 1 14 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.
The Stockholders' Annual Meeting and election for President, Directors and Treasurer of the Company, will be held at this Office on TUESDAY, January 15, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES McFADDEN, Jr.,
12 31 mw3t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILROAD COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and election for officers for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 4 P. M. D. H. FLICKWIR,
12 31 mw2t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SCHULKILL RIVER PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 3 P. M. A. W. ADOLPH,
12 31 mw2t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 14th instant. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, 9th instant and opened on the 14th. W. H. KEMBLE,
1 8 10t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2482 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on or after the 14th instant. E. A. LESLEY,
1 4 9t Treasurer.

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Office N. W. corner FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 15th instant.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date. SAMUEL S. HUHN,
1 9 wsmth 4t Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 22 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.
12 27 20t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.
Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.
THE MARVEL OF PERU,
A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.
The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.
10 15 mw13m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 2

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in the class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES.
EVENING PARTIES.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 10 1m4p

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4
TERMS (1 14t
Day scholars, per session $50 00
Boarding scholars per session $200 00

THE SECOND TERM OF THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY will open on the 3d of February, 1867. Apply for information or admission to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., President,
1 14 6t South Bethlehem, Penna.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as CARSON & BOYD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS CARSON is alone authorized to receive payments of debts due to the late firm.
THOMAS CARSON,
JAMES BOYD.
Philadelphia, January 14, 1867. 1 14 2t*

LOST.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY afternoon or evening, a Gentleman's Diamond Pin, single stone. The above reward will be paid by returning it to E. HEY & BROTHER'S,
1 14 2t* No. 28 N. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT BY the year, S. E. corner SPRUCE and FORTY-FOURTH Streets, West Philadelphia. Apply on the premises. 1 12 3t*

WH. SHOW HINTS
GROVE CASES. 4TH ST

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY 7 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
Having disposed of a considerable portion of the above Bonds, we will continue to offer them at the low price of
79
Until the 21st instant. On and after that date the price will be advanced to
81.
These Bonds, at the present price, will yield the holder nearly 9 per cent. per annum, and add 2 per cent. to the principal at maturity.
These are among the few Coupon Bonds that have protection by registration against loss by fire or theft; and also bear interest from October 1, which the purchaser receives without additional charge. For further information apply to
SAILER & STEVENSON,
No. 13 S. THIRD Street.
1 14 mw3t Opposite Girard Bank.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO.'S
FIRST IMPORTATION
40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.
Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling at the lowest figure. We claim to be the
FIRST IMPORTERS OF
FORTY GALLON PACKAGES.
SHERRY AND PORT WINE.
Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO.'S COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 12 1m PHILADELPHIA.

UHLER & HOPKINS,
FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street,
HAVE REMOVED TO
THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 48 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT.
Where they will continue the
CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS,
AS HERETOFORE. (1 12 smwim

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies, weeklies, etc. 1 2

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
Without Charge, and Market Difference in Price Allowed.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
1 5 10t4p DREXEL & CO.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.
WE CONTINUE TO CONVERT ALL ISSUE
OF
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO FIVE-TWENTIES,
And at this time holders of 7-30s can make the exchange at a Profit by taking the January and July issue of 5-20s.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 5 12t4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 31 3m

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1867.
At an election held on the 9th of January, 1867, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
S. A. MERCER,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
FRANCIS TETE,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
RICHARD C. DALE,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT,
J. EDWARD FARNUM,
GEORGE W. FARR, Jr.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. Mercer, Esq., having declined a re-election on account of ill health, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and, at the same time, JOHN ASHHURST, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.
W. RUSHTON, Jr.,
1 11 10t§ Cashier.

SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$341 164 62
United States Bonds with Treasurer to secure circulation	200,000 00	
United States Bonds with Treasurer to secure deposits	100,000 00	
United States Bonds on hand	65,100 00	
		706 264 62
Due from Banks and Bankers		61 505 75
Legal-tender Notes		286 393 00
National Bank Notes		17,495 00
Specie		7,692 00
Cash Items		8,717 60
Premiums		10,133 90
Current Expenses		4 783 72
Real Estate		20,000 00
Furniture Fixtures		3,023 53
		$1,126,009 12

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$600,000 00
Surplus Fund	7,500 00
Circulation	168 950 00
Deposits, nett	630,501 38
Due to Banks and Bankers	6,865 29
Discount and Profit and Loss	12,192 45
	$1 126,009 12

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA — City of Philadelphia, S. S.
I, J. W. GILBOUGH, Cashier of the National Exchange Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. GILBOUGH,
1 9 6t§ Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.
RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$179 810 27
United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	500,000 00	
United States Bonds on hand	194 500 00	
		$874,810 27
Legal-tender Notes	$315,847 52	
National Bank Notes	18,515 00	
Due from other banks	275,457 12	
Fractional currency and cash items	6,109 24	
		615,928 88
Banking-house		56 238 12
Furniture and fixtures		4,277 12
Premiums		21 275 85
Expenses and taxes		17,139 10
Total		$1,588,150 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, full paid	$600,000 00
Deposits, gross	675 545 40
Circulation outstanding	299,980 00
Profits	11 624 64
Total	$1,588 150 04

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
1 6 6t§ JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
ART ASSOCIATION.
THE LAST WEEK.
CLOSING OF THE BOOKS.
THE DAY CLOSE AT HAND.
The Award of Premiums to be Made at Two and a half o'clock P. M.,
ON MONDAY NEXT,
On the Stage of the Opera House, at Chicago.
The Philadelphia Committee leave for Chicago on THURSDAY.
Arrangements have been made to receive
SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THIS CITY
UP TO
SATURDAY, 19th INSTANT,
AT
No. 607 CHESNUT STREET,
(Bulletin Building,)
AND
AT THE PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT STREET.
Open at both places until 10 o'clock P. M. each day.
T. B. PUGH, Secretary.
1 14 mtuth4t§ SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA

GROCERIES, ETC.

PATES DE FOIES GRAS!
JUST RECEIVED
AN INVOICE OF FRESH
PATES DE FOIES GRAS.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner WALNUT and BROAD
3 14 mw4p§

NEW CROP JAPANESE TEA,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

NEW FRUIT.
Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins. Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

G. W. WARNER, No. 1530 AND 1532 RIDGE Avenue, below Sixteenth Street,
KEYSTONE FLOUR STORE
Choice Brands of Family and Bakers' Flour,
Corn Meal, Oat Meal,
Buckwheat and Rye Flour
Corn, Oats, and Mill Feed of every description, sent to all parts of the city
Free of Charge. (12 19 1 mrp*

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
COULD & CO.,
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT
CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church,)
Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise.
2 16 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWERS &c.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Bal Masque of La Coterie Carnival this evening. Dancing commences at 9 o'clock precisely.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have made such a hit with the *Connie Soogah* that they have determined to run it all the week. The drama of the *Idiot Witness* will also be played.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Brougham has made a great hit in his new American comedy of *Romance and Reality*. It is a delightful play, and is destined to have a long run. It will be performed this evening, with Messrs. John Brougham Charles Walcot, Jr., Owen Fawcett, W. H. Bailey, W. A. Chapman, and Mesdames Annie Graham, Walcot, and Chapman in the cast.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The comedy of £100,000 is presented this evening at the Arch, and will be continued every evening this week. Mrs. Drew represents "Abee Bar ow," and Mr. Griffiths, Owen Marlowe, S Hemple, Mr Craig, Mrs Thayer, Mrs. Creese, and the entire company support her. The engagement of Mr. G. L. Fox is announced for next week.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Belvil Ryan, the famous comedian has been engaged at the New American, and will appear this evening and during the week in the drama of the *Green Hills of the Far West*, in which he will be supported by the entire company. To-night he will also appear in the farce of the *Two Poltz*.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, continue their New Year Calls, and also produce various operatic performances by Madame Ristori and other renowned personages.

SIGNOR BLITZ, at the Assembly Building, presents this evening his Band of Minstrels, his Hindoo Basket feat, and many other extraordinary illusions. The Signor, for the benefit of the little ones, announces afternoon performances on Wednesday and Saturday.

LECTURES.—Mr. Henry Vincent, the popular English orator, will repeat his lecture on "Oliver Cromwell," by request, at the Academy next Wednesday evening.

The second lecture of the course now being given at the Hall of the University of Pennsylvania, for the Academy of Natural Sciences, will be delivered this evening. The lectures will be given every Monday evening of this and next month.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

A NICE LITTLE ROW OVER THE RIVER—"STRONG DRINK IS RAGING"—MAYOR BUDD PUTS DOWN ROWDYISM, AND LOSES HIS JEWELRY IN SO DOING—THE EFFORTS OF THE CAMDEN OFFICIALS TO ENFORCE THE SUNDAY LAWS.—The authorities of Camden are at last making strenuous exertions to enforce obedience to the laws, more especially to those which are intended to secure quiet on the Sabbath. For this they deserve all praise, and it is only to be regretted that they did not commence their serious operations at an earlier period. For be it known that rowdyism for a long time was rampant in Camden. This was particularly the case of Sundays, when Philadelphia was accustomed to pour forth upon the devoted shores of Jersey the most disorderly element of its population.

The police force of Camden has been, and still is, entirely too small to cope with this rowdy element. They were not too few in numbers, however, to strike successfully at the root of the evil, and this they have done by enforcing the law which prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors on Sunday. The good work commenced a couple of months ago, and the good results which have followed are mainly due to the zeal and activity of Justices Cochran and Cassiday. At the present time, we believe, there is not a single saloon in the city to which access can be had on the Sabbath. Since this has been the case, the rowdy element of Philadelphia has found Camden a very dull town on Sunday, and so they have discontinued their visits for the most part.

But Camden has a rowdy element of its own, which is still disposed to make trouble. Five gentlemen belonging to this free-and-easy fraternity yesterday afternoon started out in search of adventure. Between 4 and 5 o'clock they arrived at a saloon on Market street, below Second, kept by Jacob Hornef. Admittance was demanded and refused. Whereupon the five bold boys commenced an assault upon the door, which they carried *vi et armis*. On effecting an entrance within the spiritual precincts, they resolved to vent their wrath upon the proprietor for his having kept them out in the cold so long.

As they were thus amusing themselves, Mayor Budd reached the scene of the conflict, the noise of which had attracted his attention while seated in his parlor, a few doors distant. The Mayor, with no gentle grip, laid his hands upon the most demonstrative of the five. This was resented by the latter in an attempt to knock the Mayor down; but his Honor warded off the blow, and by a discreet rejoinder stretched his assailant upon the floor. The discomfited gentleman gathered up his prostrate form and betook himself to the street, followed by his four companions. Two of the latter then set upon the Mayor, but their attack resulted in their getting into the custody of the latter, and being marched off to the Station House. They there gave the names of Murray and Lober.

Having secured his prisoners, Mayor Budd felt for his watch to ascertain the time, but found only the dangling remnant of the chain. The watch was worth about $200, and in addition to this a valuable ring which had been attached to the watch-chain was also missing.

The three desperadoes who escaped from the saloon were then sought out by Marshal Campbell, in company with several other officers. It was ascertained that two of them were at their boarding-house, on Front street, above Elm. The house was surrounded, and Marshal Campbell entered the front door just as the fugitive, emerged from the rear. One of them, Seaman by name, stumbled into the arms of Officer Ayers. "English, Juntor," by which title the other is known, fell into the hands of Officer Gaul.

Officers Gilbert and Johntry in the meantime proceeded to Centreville, where the fifth rowdy resided, and found him safely bestowed in bed for an innocent nap. He made a hasty toilet, and followed the officers to the Station House. This individual's name is George Wiley, and his reputation is that of being an old offender.

The five have a hearing to-day before Mayor Budd. There is no doubt about their committal, and as the Court is now in session, they will be tried at once and receive their just deserts.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.—At a meeting of the citizens of Camden held a short time since, the following resolutions were adopted in reference to the new Landlord and Tenant bill:—

To the Members of the Senate and House of Assembly of the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the law approved April 6, 1866, is an oppressive enactment, because it gives the tenant up to the tender mercies of the landlord, who, if an unjust man, has under this law power arbitrarily to dispossess his tenant in six days, if the said landlord elects thus to receive his rent, or in one month if the tenant rents by the month.

Resolved, That we are willing to abide by the old law as it stands upon the statute-book.

Resolved, That the recent law discriminates for the landlord and against the tenant, in this, that the landlord can arbitrarily demand that the tenant shall give up possession of his house upon any notice "equal to the number of days between the days of payment of rent;" thus fixing and limiting the tenant's term of holding possession, as was never done by any previous enactment.

Resolved, That as the said law was surreptitiously passed the last day of the session, we pray that it may be repealed at the next session of our Legislature.

A committee—consisting of James M. Scovel (Chairman) and Edward Dougherty, North Ward; William Shima and Reading Holloway, Middle Ward; Samuel W. Haines and Charles Ayer, South Ward—was appointed to proceed to Trenton, and urge the repeal of this obnoxious law.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.—Sullivan, who has made so many unsuccessful attempts to escape lately, and who was so heavily ironed in consequence, on Saturday worked a brick in the corridor loose with his foot, and a brother prisoner rubbed the head of the rivets almost off, when he became frightened and informed the Sheriff, who had the rivets replaced by stronger ones.

GRAND SUPPER.—The "Sons of Malta" anticipate giving a grand supper this evening, at Morgan Hall. The proceeds are for a charitable object.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

THE WEATHER.—Our city yesterday wore a true winter aspect. Early in the morning snow commenced to fall, and from that time until noon the flakes fell sifting through the air, and now and then, by some little puff of wind, blustered into faces and into open doors and through open blinds, drifting into alleys, and covering all accessible objects with a thin mantle of purest white. The snow fell to a depth which afforded fair sleighing, and the jingling of merry sleigh bells were often heard, from early morn to dusk of eve.

The air was mild, but somewhat chilly, periodically striking through the thickest of clothing and making the body shiver with its contact. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, signs of rain were apparent, and a fine mist fell for some time.

This morning the aspect of the streets was not so inviting. The "snow devils," put into active use by the railroad workmen, piled snow and dirt along the tracks, and salt was freely used. The walks have been effectually cleaned of their snowy covering on all the principal streets.

Sleighers are making the best of the present time, by using every manner of vehicle on runners to be found; which will be actively engaged even until the snow has nearly disappeared, and they scrape over the rough pavement.

A BIG HAUL AT A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—For some time past the "Grant House," kept by a man named Alexander Pfeiffer, at No. 125 N. Seventh street, near Cherry, has been complained of to the authorities as a nuisance. Last Saturday night, about half-past 10 o'clock, a squad of policemen surrounded the place and arrested some fourteen or fifteen of the revellers who had been holding an orgie within. The proprietor and four men and ten woman were arrested, and marched off to Alderman Godbou's office. After hearing the circumstances of the case, in which it was alleged that the house was a common resort for street-walkers and disorderly characters, the proprietor was held in $1000 bail to answer for keeping a disorderly house, and the others fined and held to bail to keep the peace.

AN ELDERLY JOKER.—Andrew McBride, aged fifty-five years, was arrested last Saturday night for mistaking somebody else's property for his own. It appears that about 11 o'clock that night he was discovered by a policeman in the act of removing a sash from one of the windows of old Moyamensing Hall, when he was arrested. He was asked what he was doing, when he replied that he had purchased the aforesaid sash, and was taking it away. He furthermore had in his possession a quantity of lead pipe, which had been also obtained from the building. He accounted for the possion of the latter very facetiously:—"The Government watchmen take the pipe, and I have as much right as they have." Alderman Lutz did not see it in that light, and sent the funny old fellow to prison, in default of $600 bail, to reflect on the absurdity of his position.

SUSPICION OF ARSON.—Fire-Marshal Blackburn made a thorough investigation about the fire in Frankford on Friday night, in which the mattress factory of Mr. Oliver C. Phillips was burned. Two parties, Frank Reimer and John Outer, were arrested upon suspicion of having been the guilty parties who set fire to the place. A short time previous to the breaking out of the fire they had been seen bumming around the neighborhood of the fire and in the engine-house of the Decatur Fire Company. The factory was in the rear of the engine house, and immediately after the fire was discovered they ran out of the house, each with a fire-horn in his hand. After they were arrested they had a hearing before Alderman Holmes, who held them for a further examination.

CONJUGAL TROUBLES.—Peter Held is the name of a man who, it is alleged, treats the wife of his bosom in a most shockingly neglectful manner. It appears that Peter had a wife and couldn't keep her, or rather wouldn't keep her. He has been in the habit of leaving her for months at a time, returning only to beat and abuse her, and without contributing in any way to her support. It is alleged that he went to her residence, No. 417 Everett street, last Saturday evening, and after quarrelling for some time, he threatened to kill her. She called a policeman and had him arrested and after a hearing before Alderman Toland, he was held in $500 bail to answer.

"HUMMEL'S GRAND MASS."—"Hummel's Grand Mass," in B flat, was very excellently and artistically performed at St. Mary's Church yesterday morning, the talented choir, under the directorship of Professor Dos Santos, achieving quite a triumph in it. Mrs. Schimpf, Miss McCartney, Mr. Martinez, and Mr. Winterbottom were the soloists on the occasion, and the chorus, which included several distinguished amateurs, was very effective. Altogether, it was the best performance of "Hummel's Grand Mass" we have had in Philadelphia for some years, and its repetition would prove most acceptable to all lovers of good music, capably and forcibly executed.

SHOPLIFTER.—Caroline Turner being naturally of a benevolent turn of mind, relieved Mr. McFettrick, who keeps a store at Twelfth and Shippen streets, of a piece of red flannel, containing thirty yards, last Saturday night. It is supposed that she wanted it for the purpose of making drawers for the natives of Boorraboola Gha, or for some other beneficent institution in that vicinity. However, Caroline could not convince Alderman Tittermary of her purity of motives in taking the flannel, and he sent her below in default of $1000 bail to answer in due time the charge of larceny.

A YOUNG FORGER.—William Hazel, a young colored boy, residing with his mother at No. 708 Stewart street, was arrested last Saturday night, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It appears that his mother goes out to work, and does not collect what is due to her until it amounts to a sum that would make it desirable to do so. William having more wants than he had money, forged an order to obtain some of the money due his mother, and by that means got about $10, which he appropriated to his own use. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer.

SNEAK THIEF.—Augustus Fisher was arrested at Fourth and Lombard streets last night, charged with larceny. Augustus is but a young lad, though old in sin, and has been for some time past engaged in purloining unconsidered trifles from his father and from other persons. His operations were finally put a stop to and he was escorted to Alderman Butler, where the case was investigated. The Alderman sent Augustus to the House of Refuge, where he will have plenty of time to reflect on the error of his ways.

A DISHONEST SHIPMATE.—It has been asserted that a man who would rob a shipmate is too low a man to be called a thief. Wade Johnson, who has been employed on a monitor, is charged with the mean offense of robbing one of his shipmates of $13 and some clothes. The theft was accomplished last Thursday, and the victim made complaint, and had Johnson arrested on Saturday night. He had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who held him to answer the charge of larceny.

CORNER LOUNGING.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather yesterday, there was quite a number of these ornamental additions to our street corners arrested. Lieutenant Fuller made a sweep of about twenty of them, and gave them a chance to obtain an introduction to Alderman Lutz. That gentleman, however, made them pay for it by fining them and holding them to keep the peace.

PASSENGERS FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, to make prompt connections and quick time, should ask for tickets *via* Annamessic line. This line is now carrying the great United States mail. No detention by ice. Elegant state-room sleeping cars in all night trains. Office of the Company is No. 629 Chesnut street.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—The Coroner this morning held an investigation in the case of James Lukens, who was shot on the 21st of December, and died on Saturday, the 13th instant:—

Washington Quigley sworn—On Friday night before Christmas we were up to the bar of the hotel, Second and Lombard streets, and in came Lukens, and said some of them had been talking about him; I said to him, "Jim, there is no such fellows about here;" I was then leaning over the bar, and shortly after there was a pistol shot fired; I then saw Smith go out of the door; Lukens tried to get out of the door, and Mr. Gilbert caught him; he (Lukens) made a remark that he was shot; he fell on the floor, and we carried him into the room and sent for the doctor; he was then taken to the hospital and there died on Saturday. The shot came from the direction where Smith was standing; Smith was not in the bar-room when Lukens came in, but came in afterwards; I didn't hear them have any words; I didn't see him fire the pistol; but he was behind the smoke; Smith was not arrested at the time; Lukens was asked why he didn't have him arrested, and he said he had no charge against him; I judge the shot came from Smith because Lukens and he had had some previous difficulty.

Edward Hawkins sworn—I was down the cellar when the shot was fired; I came up, and Lukens was standing at the bar, and made a grab for the pitcher; I got the pitcher; he then attempted to run out of the back door, when Mr. Gilbert caught him; Lukens then exclaimed, "I am shot;" those in the bar-room said they didn't know who fired the shot.

Samuel Gilbert sworn—I was there the night the affair happened; Lukens came in and up to the bar and said there were a lot of ——— around here; Rankin turned to bit Lukens, but I caught him and took him away; he came back to the bar again, and I took him away; I had hold of him; I heard a pistol shot, and Lukens exclaimed "I am shot;" I didn't see Smith there at all.

John Farrel sworn—I was outside when it happened; didn't see anything of it; I heard a shot fired, but didn't see any one run out; I saw Smith go in the place.

Washington Quigley recalled—I heard Smith say that he shot Lukens.

Isaac Vansciver sworn—I was in the hotel; heard the report of the pistol and saw Mr. Lukens jumping around on one leg and holding the other one in his hands; the pistol-shot came from the direction of the door.

Edward Wilcox sworn—I was in the place playing cards with another man; I heard a noise and looked up, and saw Lukens going towards Smith with his hand in his pocket; I thought he was going to shoot or cut him; then the pistol-shot was fired; I saw the pistol fired by Smith; we got a handkerchief and tied the leg pretty tight above the wound; I saw the pistol in Smith's hand; I saw Lukens afterwards, and he said "It was all right; he didn't want any fuss made about it."

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—I made a post-mortem examination of the body, at W. H. Moore's undertaker shop, Fifth and Arch streets; I found a gun shot wound on the right leg; the ball entered at the middle of the leg half way between the knee and the thigh, on the under side, passed inwards and outwards, wounding the femoral artery behind the bone, and made its exit on the outer part of the leg, opposite the wound of entrance; the leg was enormously swollen; the tissues werefilled with bloody matter; the swelling extended up over the hip; the leg below the knee and foot was in a state of mortification; the deceased came to his death in consequence of the gunshot wound described.

Officer Bell sworn—I arrested Smith at Second and Meade street; he said he wanted to know what he was arrested for; I told him it was "in relation to this shooting;" he said something about, "self-defense," and they could not do anything with him; he made no resistance.

Lieutenant Goldey sworn—Officer Bell came to the Station House, and informed me that Lukens was dying; Smith was brought to the Station House, and said that Lukens struck him, and he had had a stroke of apoplexy from it.

William Smith sworn—A man came out of the hotel, and told me a man was shot; I asked if I could see the man; I went in the place, and some one said "he didn't think the ball went through his leg;" I picked the ball up.

The following verdict was rendered by the jury:—"That the said James Lukens came to his death from a gunshot wound, at the hands of John A. Smith, on December 21, 1866, at the S. W. corner of Second and Lombard streets. Died, January 12, 1867.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held at noon, at the office on Walnut street.

Edward Browning, Esq., was called to the chair, and Edward Armstrong, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Frank A. Comly, President of the Company, read the annual report of the Managers.

The total gross receipts for the year ending October 31, 1866, were $898,328·42, as follows:—

From passengers	$340 059 45
" coal	217,608·49
" pig iron	32 019 78
" through lumber	21,775 96
" local freight	190,508·84
" through freight	90,466 96
" mails	3,215·00
" rents, etc.	12,633·98

The increase over 1865 was $23,263·92.

The total expenses were $519,713·42, leaving $378,615 as the net earnings.

The net profits of the Company for the last four years were as follows:—

1863	$66,574·12
1864	145,657 68
1865	184,358 68
1866	148,783 54
Total	$540,368 98

There has been expended for construction and equipment in the last five years, $480,481·66, all of which has been paid out of the net earnings of the Company. The real estate account has been increased in the same period, $86,115·20.

The new depot at Berks and American streets is now in use.

In order to better accommodate the through travel, four new first-class passenger cars and one mail and smoking car have been ordered, and two of the passenger cars and the mail car are now running on the road. One new first-class ten-wheel freight locomotive has been added to the motive power since the close of the fiscal year.

A mortgage for $1,500,000 has been issued for the security of a loan bearing seven per cent. interest, for the purpose of laying a double track as it may be required, procuring additional equipment, for the payment of the scrip issued for back interest, and for such other purposes as may be deemed expedient.

A connection has been made with the Connecting Railway. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company are finishing their road rapidly, and, when completed, the North Pennsylvania road will have another connection with the Lehigh and Susquehanna regions.

Out of the net earnings a dividend of five per cent. in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Company in sums of $500, on and after May 1, 1867, was declared.

The report of Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., Chief Engineer and Superintendent, was next read. It gives a detailed account of the operations of the Company.

The report of the Treasurer was next read.

The reports were all adopted and ordered to be printed.

BREACH OF ORDINANCE.—A couple of venders of provisions were arrested by High Constable Barton, at Eleventh and South streets, for breach of the market ordinance. They had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, by whom, after expressing their innocence of any intention to offend the majesty of the law, and their intention not to do so in the future, they were discharged.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—The musical instruments which were stolen from the store No. 1025 Chesnut street, the other evening, by burglars, were recovered last Saturday evening. They were found at the place of a pawnbroker, who returned them when he was satisfied of the real facts of the case.

A DISHONEST NEWSBOY.—As a rule, the newsboys are an honest set of fellows, but there must be one black sheep in every flock. One of the newsboys, named George Mack, got into trouble last Saturday night by trying to swindle the citizens in the neighborhood of Second and Master streets. It appears that he has been in the habit of getting off papers by calling out "extree!" "extree!" in a very excited manner, to attract purchasers, and deluding his victims with the idea that he has got some fearful news from Baltimore or Washington, and so getting high prices for his old papers. One of our citizens upon whom this trick was played did not relish the joke, and had Mack arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and was held in $400 bail to answer the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

LIQUOR STORE ENTERED AND ROBBED.—The wholesale liquor store of Mr. William I. Givens, situated at the corner of Marlborough and Belgrade streets, was entered on Friday evening last, and money and valuables amounting to $150 abstracted.

The thieves entered by a cellar window, and from there obtained an entrance into the store-room above. The circumstances surrounding the robbery show plainly that it was the work of professional thieves, as they carefully arranged and left behind them two broken bank notes that were among the money stolen.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER TURNPIKE COMPANY held their annual election this morning, with the following result:—President, D. Rodney King; Treasurer, Joseph Perot; Managers, Henry J. Williams, Isaac P. Morris, Charles Perot, Joseph P. Smith, Effingham Perot, Horatio C. Wood, George Gilpin, Alexander Biddle, Joseph S. Perot, Emanuel C. Reigart, John F. Long, Jesse Brinton.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 618 MARKET STREET.

HON. H. J. RAYMOND has presented a petition to Congress, signed by Philadelphians, asking for a reduction of the tax on "dressed skins." The best way to reduce that tax is to dress your skins with the beautiful clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s clothing house, under the Continental, and from the moderate prices the clothing is sold your skins will be dressed cheaply enough, and you will never complain of the tax in that direction.

FURS IN SETS, SLEIGH ROBES, SKATING SETS, ETC.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, an invoice of fine furs in sets, sleigh robes, skating sets, caps, etc., to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock. We advise our readers to attend the sale.

WE DO NOT ASSERT that every family should be their own physician in all cases; but it is undeniable that with a case of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics in the house, times without number, disease and sickness may be arrested, and time, money, and suffering saved. This is being done by thousands, and may be done by all. See advertisement in another column.

Or address
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—Every day adduces new proofs of the peculiar effects of this preparation. In cases where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver, and bowels is combined with great debility, nervous weakness, and intense melancholy, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful. It should be kept by every family.

NO CURE NO PAY!—POSITIVELY NO CURE NO PAY.—Dr. Fitler's Remedy cured C. F. Clothier of Rheumatism, No. 23 North Water street. Used inwardly. Advice gratis, 10 to 1. Office, No. 29 South Fourth street.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

RHEUMATISM, Gout, Neuralgia, etc. No cure, no pay. Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

TRY our Yankee Buns,
MORRE & CO., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of Aver's Sarsaparilla.

A SURE remedy for Chills and Fever. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

A CARD,

BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY, AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN, WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS. PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

SMITH—GALE.—By Rev. P. L. Davis, No. 433 S. Fifth street, Camden, January 10, 1867. Mr. AARON M. SMITH to Mrs. LYDIA A. GALE, all of Camden, N. J.

WHITE—GARWOOD.—At Jersey City, N. J., January 10, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Watson, H. MEREDITH WHITE, M. D., of Philadelphia, to MARIE E., daughter of Hamilton C. Garwood, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BARTHOLOMEW.—On Friday, the 11th instant, THOMAS K., son of Catharine and the late Thomas Bartholomew, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 110 S. Twenty-third street, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

CORLEY.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. ANNE CORLEY, in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Marriott street, above Sixth, on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock.

KNIGHT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, the 13th instant, in the 54th year of his age, Dr. ISAAC D. KNIGHT, late Surgeon U. S. Volunteers.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1622 Hamilton street, at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, the 16th instant, without further notice.

MOORE.—On the 13th instant, Mr. DANIEL MOORE, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1003 Ash street, above Richmond, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the American Mechanics' Cemetery.

MORGAN.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Edmund Morgan, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Golden Rule Lodge, No. 32, of the Independent Order of Philanthropists, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 2807 N. Fifth street, on Thursday morning at 12 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough.

SMITH.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. LOUISA F. SMITH, wife of George P. Smith, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 4153 Ludlow street, West Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Pottsville papers please copy.

AMBITIOUS BANKERS MAY PROCURE A useful memento of departed greatness, by buying the Bankers' Shears made for the late United States Bank, and now for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WOODEN SCREW AND NUT-CUTTERS, from ½ to 2 inches in diameter, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SKATES SHARPENED AND REPAIRED, and a very superior assortment of Skates, Skaters' Caps, Leggings, Gimlets, Assistants, Heel-Plates, etc. Also, Creepers for walking upon ice. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 14.

Another Prize Fight.

A crowd of the fancy of this city are preparing to leave to-night, to be present at the fight between Collyer, of Baltimore, and McQuade, of New York, to take place to-morrow morning about ten miles from Harrisburg.

The Opinions in the Test Oath Case.

Judge Field occupied an hour this morning in giving the decision of the majority of the Supreme Court, that both the lawyers' test oath and the Missouri test oath are unconstitutional, and consequently void. Judge Miller delivered a minority opinion that the oaths were constitutional. The bench stood five to four in both cases.

Land Sales.

During the month of December fifty-one thousand acres of land were disposed of at the Wisconsin, Colorado, and Tallahassee land offices, mostly under the Homestead law.

General Ben. Loan on "A. J."

A considerable sensation was produced in the House to day by the allegation made by Mr. Loan, of Missouri, that he was prepared to prove that President Johnson was implicated in the assassination conspiracy.

The Free Trade Men.

The free trade men are here in large force to operate against the protective features of the Senate Tariff bill.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution calling for information in relation to Department advertising in the Washington city papers. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) presented a petition for the passage of the Tariff bill now pending; also, a petition for increased pay to army officers, which were appropriately referred. Also a petition for reconstruction upon the basis of equal rights, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the petition of the cigar-makers, complaining of the irregularity of revenue laws as existing, and asking for relief. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also, a petition for reconstruction on the basis of equal rights, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) presented a petition for increased duties on wool, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) offered the memorial of the Minnesota Legislature for an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Hendricks (Mo.) presented the memorial of the cigar-makers for a change in the mode of taxing cigars. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) presented the petition of General Sickles and others for the repeal of the law abolishing regimental bands. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented a number of petitions on the subject of tariffs and duties, which were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) presented a petition for reconstruction on the basis of equal rights. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) presented the petition of the female employees of the Government Printing Office, for an increase of pay. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Cragin (N. H.), from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to set aside the net proceeds of the Internal Revenue in the territories in the years 1866, 1867, and 1869 for the erection of penitentiaries, which was passed and goes to the President.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.), from the Committee on Printing, reported adversely on the motion to present the petition of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, for indemnification for property destroyed by a mob in Kansas.

Mr. Cowan (Pa.) presented a petition against the contraction of the currency, and for increased duty on imports. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) called up the bill to change the mode of appointing pension agents, providing that they shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The question was upon Mr. Sumner's amendment, requiring all officers of the Government whose salary or fees exceed one thousand dollars shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Lane spoke against the amendment, saying he would prefer it as an impeachment proposition.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) hoped his amendment would be adopted, as it was even more important than the original bill. The amendment of Mr. Sumner was rejected—yeas, 12; nays, 21.

Yeas—Messrs. Conness, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Williams—12.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Cowan, Cragin, Dixon, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Howard, Kirkwood, Lane, Nesmith, Patterson, Poland, Ramsey, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, and Van Winkle—21.

Pending the further consideration of the bill the morning hour expired, and the unfinished business of Friday, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was taken up.

House of Representatives.

The first business in order being the call of States for bills and joint resolutions to be referred, bills were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Taylor (N. Y.), joint resolutions directing the President of the United States to cause discharges, written or printed, to be furnished to all volunteer commissioned officers who have served in the army and navy, and been honorably discharged, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Shellabarger (Ohio), a bill declaring the forfeiture of certain privileges of citizenship for acts or rebellion against the United States, and providing for the restoration of these privileges in certain cases. To the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Eckley (Ohio), a joint resolution placing the United States police at the Treasury Department on the same footing, and giving them the same power and compensation, as the Capitol police. To the Committee on the Capitol Building and Grounds.

By Mr. Washburne (Ind.), to re-establish civil governments in the States lately in rebellion, excepting Tennessee. Referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

The call of the States for bills being concluded, the states were called for resolutions during the remainder of the morning hour.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Loan (Mo.), and afterwards by Mr. Kelso (Mo.), came up as follows:—

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing the fruits of the victories gained on the part of the Republic during the late war waged by the Rebels and traitors, against the life of the nation, and of giving effect to the will of the people as expressed at the polls during the late election, by majorities numbering in the aggregate more than 400,000 votes, it is the imperative duty of the Thirty-ninth Congress to take, without delay, such action as will accomplish the following objects—

First. The impeachment of the officer now exercising the functions pertaining to the office of President of the United States of America, and his removal from office upon his conviction, in due form, of the crimes and high misdemeanors of which he is manifestly and notoriously guilty, and which render it unsafe longer to permit him to exercise the powers he has unlawfully assumed.

Second. To provide for the faithful and efficient administration of the Executive Department within the Courts prescribed by law.

Mr. Kelso withdrew the previous question in order to allow his colleague, Mr. Loan, to address the House.

Mr. Loan thereupon proceeded to read a written speech, in which he arraigned the President for acts of his administration, and suggested that he was privy to the assassination of President Lincoln.

Mr. Hale (N. Y.) rose to a question of order, and asked that the words spoken by Mr. Loan be read at the clerk's desk. He understood the gentleman from Missouri to charge the President of the United States with complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. If, that were the purport of the gentleman's remarks, as he believed it to be, he asked whether such language was in order.

Fire at Hartford.

HARTFORD, January 14.—A slight fire occurred this afternoon at the United States Hotel. An explosion of naptha caused a considerable panic, but the fire was speedily extinguished.

The Case of Newton Champion.

HARRISBURG, January 14.—On the 24th of December last, his Excellency, Governor Curtin appointed S. Preston Jones, M. D., Edward A. Smith, M. D., and Joshua H. Worthington, M. D., gentlemen of great standing in their profession, and having large experience in cases of insanity, as a commission to inquire into the alleged insanity of Newton Champion, convicted of murder of the first degree, and sentenced December 1, 1866, to be hanged, report him to be insane, and a dangerous lunatic. A death-warrant will therefore not be issued.

From Canada.

QUEBEC, January 14.—A draft for £380 has been authorized per the Atlantic cable for the Relief Fund, from Greenock, Scotland.

The gold medal of the Quebec Curling Club was won by Charles Patton, who scored fifteen.

Last season twenty-two vessels arrived here from France, and cleared for French ports, showing a large increase of direct trade with France. Seven vessels were built here last year and sold to France.

Meeting of the Rhode Island Assembly.

PROVIDENCE, January 14.—The Rhode Island General Assembly commenced their January session this morning. Governor Burnside announced to the Senate that he had collected nearly all the State's military claims against the general Government, less than $20,000 being still in abeyance.

Ship News.

BOSTON, January 14.—The ship Mormon, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MONONGALIA OIL CASE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—It will be remembered that this case, after pending for many months and terms, during which time it underwent many arguments, was at length called for trial upon last Thursday. The length of the case being anticipated, preparation was made by discharging until this morning all other parties than those concerned in this case.

The trial was opened on Thursday, when we gave in full all the particulars that had at the time been given. On Friday the trial was not resumed, on account of the Park case in the Common Pleas, where his Honor Judge Pierce was sitting, nor on Saturday, in consequence of one of the jurors having been injured by a fall on the ice. The charge is false pretenses and conspiracy.

This morning the Commonwealth, whose case had not been closed on Thursday, took up the examination of witnesses. Mr. Orr, one of the gentlemen who subscribed upon the strength of the represent

FOREIGN SCIENCE.

Teeth of the Arabs.

At a late sitting of the Societe Medicale du Pantheon, Dr. Quantin read a paper on dental hygienics among the Arabs. Their teeth are always remarkably white, a circumstance which the author attributes to the almost exclusive use of couscoussou as an article of food, and of coffee without sugar as a beverage, besides water. But this is not all; the Arabs rinse their mouths several times at the beginning of each of their four daily ablutions, and thereby any small alimentary particle that may have stuck between the teeth is carried away. They also chew, about once a week, a bit of bark of a tree, called *zoaat*, and which seems to be akin to the walnut tree; the bark must not, however, be chewed till it is reduced to the consistency of a pulp, but, when softened by the saliva, it is taken out, the teeth are rubbed with it, and then wiped with the burnous, which is white.

A New Fire Alarm.

The *Union Medicale* has a paper by Dr. Duffay on a curious and useful invention, due to the ingenuity of a celebrated ex-conjuror, M. Robert Houdin. The object in view is to give the alarm of fire at the very commencement of the threatened catastrophe, and the following description will show how this is accomplished:—Suppose a copper lamina and a steel one to be soldered together by their surfaces, so as to form a single blade, copper on one side and steel on the other. Let it be fixed vertically by one of its extremities to a board, without, however, quite touching it, in order to avoid all friction. The arrangement will be best understood by supposing a knife to be brought close to the board, as if with the intention of cutting it through. Now suppose a metal knob to be fixed on the board, on the steel side of the blade, and at a short distance from it. This knob is connected with one of the poles of a voltaic battery, the other pole of which communicates with the screw which secures the fixed extremity of the blade, and with one of those bells or alarums which we see used in the telegraph offices to prepare the clerks for the reception of a message. Now let the blade be warmed—as the dilation of copper by heat is greater than that of steel, it follows that the blade will be bent, the concave side being the steel one; and if the heat applied be sufficient, a contact will be effected between the blade and the knob. No sooner does this take place than the bell begins to ring, and continues doing so until the contact is interrupted. A very small degree of heat will be sufficient to produce the requisite curvature of the blade; even a burning cigar will do so at a distance of about three inches.

Value of Ants.

It has often been asked what ants are chiefly good for, especially the termites, which are the terror of the inhabitants of tropical countries. The *Cosmos* answers the question by stating, on the strength of the testimony of a traveller recently returned from Western Africa, that the equatorial regions would be uninhabitable were it not for the ants that are constantly engaged in clearing away all putrescible matter. Their number is incalculable, and their voracity astonishing. The hives they build themselves in Liberia are, in an architectual point of view, far superior in appearance to the huts of the negroes: they are in the shape of pyramids, sometimes thirty feet high, and upwards of ten feet in diameter.

Rain.

While Western Europe had been drenched with rain throughout the summer, it appears from the latest accounts that they have been eleven months without either rain or snow at Pekin. This is, in China, a great public calamity, which is sought to be averted by fasting, prayer, and expiatory ceremonies. In the summer of 1864, the drought was so great that the Emperor himself made a vow "to rectify his conduct and be more anxious for the welfare of his people."

Amber.

This word is derived from the Arabic. The well-known substance so called is a fossilized resin of certain unknown coniferous trees, of the fir or pine genus. Great virtues are attributed to it by the ancients. Pliny tells us that Sophocles held amber to be the petrified tears which the birds of Meleager dropped to the memory of that great hero of mythology. Amber has been among the moderns a subject of great discussion. The mystery in which it was involved was increased by the circumstance that Hebrew and Arabic characters were often found engraved upon it, in a perfectly legible state. Dr. Thomas, of Kenisberg, has given us the explanation of this singular fact by stating that the pieces of amber so engraved were neither more or less than seals. Many of them are preserved in the Museum of Portici, but chiefly brought thither from Herculaneum. It is certainly astonishing that, having invented seals, the Romans should not have followed up the idea, and invented some sort of printing process for their writing. Never was there a broader hint given to man, and yet it took a thousand years to bridge over the gulf which lies between two seals and movable types. The largest known deposit of amber lies on the Prussian coast of the Baltic; it is found in a bed of lignite, which is supposed to extend far under the sea. Another deposit of amber lies almost horizontally on the outskirts of Dirschheim, at a depth of only four feet from the surface. Pieces of amber are often found lying on the coast after a storm; thus, on the 1st of January, 1848, upwards of 400 kilos. of this substance were thrown out of the sea within a very small space. Amber has been known from the highest antiquity, and important medical properties were attributed to it; even now it maintains its place in our pharmacopoeias, together with the oil distilled from it, as a stimulant, an astringent, and an anti-spasmodic. Amber necklaces have been found in Celtic tombs both in England and Brittany. Regnard tells us that in his time the Margrave of Brandenburg presented the Emperor of Russia with an arm chair entirely of amber, and the Dauphin with a mirror of the same material.

Gas from Coffee.

At a late meeting of the Paris Academy of Science, M. Babinet read a paper on the evolution of gas in the making of coffee. If cold water be poured upon roasted coffee reduced to powder, such as is generally used with boiling water, a considerable quantity of gas is generally evolved. This gas is probably air, and is equal in volume to that of the coffee used. If a bottle be half filled with the powder, and cold water be poured in until the cork is reached which is to prevent the escape of the gas, a violent explosion, sufficient to force the cork out of the bottle, or even to break the latter, will be the consequence.

The Meteors.

M. Faye, in a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences, in references to the November meteors, says that the phenomenon had been declining since 1833, but had reappeared in its former splendor since 1864. Its return was predicted for the night of the 13th by Mr. Newton, of the United States. M. Faye witnessed it at 1 o'clock after midnight, and consequently on the morning of the 14th. In the course of thirty minutes he counted eighty-one stars in about one-fourth of the heavens, the rest being cloudy. From three to forty-five minutes past that hour he only counted forty-five stars. Most of them came down diverging from the upper part of the constellation of Leo. M. Faye is of opinion that the mechanical part of the problem may soon be solved, owing to the astronomical regularity of the recurrence of the phenomenon; and he mentions a peculiarity remarked by himself, and which may be of some use in paving the way to that desirable end; it is this, that, as regards the 11th of August, the planes in which the tangent to the earth's orbit lies, together with the points of divergence of the periodical meteors of the 20th of April, the 10th of August, and the 13th of November, are all very nearly perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. The same is the case with the meteors of the 2d of January, the periodicity of which has been suspected. On the contrary, the corresponding planes for the meteors of the 10th of April, the 19th of October, and the 12th of December are all very nearly parallel to the ecliptic. Hence it follows that the meteoric rings of April, August, and November, which are periodical, are nearly circular, like the earth's orbit.

Cockchafers.

The *Nouvelliste*, of Rouen, states that the Council General of the Department of the Seine-Inferieure, having this year voted a sum of 15,692f. for the destruction of the white larvæ of the cockchafers, no less a quantity than 157,000 kilogrammes of them were collected from the 15th of September to the 21st of October last. The paper from which we take this statement, adds:—"In order to form an idea of the mass represented by the above weight, we may say that these 157 tons would, at the rate of five tons per railway truck, fill 32 such vehicles. Moreover, since these larvæ have been buried in ditches filled with quicklime, they will form an excellent manure, the value of which will be an ample equivalent for the outlay. Had these larvæ not been destroyed, the ravages they would have committed on the roots of corn, cabbage, and other produce, might be estimated at several million of francs, their voracity being inconceivable. Had they afterwards arrived at the perfect state, that is, become cockchafers, they would have continued their ravages under another form, devouring the leaves of the trees, to which they sometimes clung in heavy clusters, sufficient to bend the twigs. Supposing half of them to be females, and each female to lay only 200 eggs, which is far short of the reality, the ruin entailed upon the agriculturist would be almost complete."

Consumption.

Dr. Churchill, whose discoveries in the treatment of pulmonary consumption have obtained for him one of the highest places among contemporary physicians, has just published a small work containing, in a condensed form, a series of documents on the subject, including reports of cases of consumption cured by the use of the hypophosphites, by a large number of physicians belonging to different countries. Two simple facts will show the importance of such a subject. On the one hand consumption is the most fatal of all diseases, as it kills no less than one-half of the whole number of persons who die in the prime of life. On the other hand, Dr. Churchill asserts that the general use of his treatment, which is not only a remedy, but also a preventative, would do for consumption what vaccination has done for small pox, reduce its ravages to comparatively insignificant proportions. In support of this view the author points with justifiable satisfaction to the fact that, ten years ago, the announcement of his discovery of a specific remedy for consumption was received with derision or incredulity, but that now his treatment is universally recognized as one of undoubted value, and far superior to anything hitherto known. He shows that the reason why his views are as yet only partially adopted by the profession is, independently of the proverbial slowness of all medical progress, the fact that many physicians have neglected to follow the rules he has laid down, and have thus failed in cases where they might have been successful if they had had greater experience and practice in the use of the remedy.

The Daimios of Japan.

The *London and China Telegraph* says:—"Among the several daimios who are becoming known to fame, Satsuma and Choshiu occupy the foremost rank: and, owing to the great interest now taken in Japanese politics, their names have already become 'familiar in our mouths as household words.' The notoriety acquired by the last-named Prince is indeed of a somewhat unenviable character, being derived chiefly from a series of unfortunate collisions with foreign powers and from the prominent part taken by him against the late Tycoon, or, more properly, Shiogoon, in the civil war which we may suppose has just been terminated by the death of that potentate. At present we know so little of the personal character of Choshiu that the opinions which have been hazarded regarding the motives of his apparently unreasoning acts of aggression against the treaty powers, and his successful rebellion against the Shiogoon's supremacy, are perhaps premature; and it may be that, on establishing closer relations with this prince, we shall find he has been more sinned against than sinning, and shall, therefore, have reason to form a more favorable estimate of his character.

"Of Satsuma, however, we have had better opportunities of judging. Our acquaintance with him could not well have commenced in a more inauspicious manner than it did; but whatever vengeful feelings the unhappy fate of Mr. Richardson naturally excited were soon subdued by the reflection that, after all, Satsuma himself could not justly be held personally responsible for the outrage. The gallant bearing of the defenders of Kagosima during the operations that followed could not fail to win our respect; and the spirit of true charity and unreserved forgiveness since evinced by the daimio would have done honor to any Christian prince. The cordiality of his invitation to Sir Harry Parkes to visit Kagosima, and the unbounded hospitality received there by Sir Harry and his companions, are not the only evidences of this. A still more valuable testimony is contained in the statement of the three survivors from the wreck of the Cyclone, lately cast away on the rocky shores of Satsuma's domain: 'The Prince was most kind to us, supplying us with clothes and whatever else we required. We were never without guards, and wherever we went we were treated kindly. We cannot refrain from testifying our sincere thanks for the kind manner in which we were treated, which we shall ever bear in remembrance.' It is to be hoped that measures will be taken to let Prince Satsuma know that the gratitude expressed in the simple words of these poor sailors is fully shared in by their countrymen."

How a Man Freezes to Death.

M. Pouchet lately read an interesting paper on this subject before the French Academy of Science. The author's inferences are as follows:—

1. That the first phenomenon produced by cold is a contraction of the capillary vessels to such an extent that a globule of blood cannot enter. These vessels, therefore, remain completely empty.

2. The second phenomenon is an alteration of the blood globules, which amounts to their complete disorganization.

3. Every animal completely frozen is absolutely dead, and no power can reanimate it.

4. When only a part is frozen, that part is destroyed by gangrene.

5. If the part frozen is not extensive, and only a few disorganized blood globules pass into circulation, the animal may recover.

6. But if, on the contrary, the frozen part is of considerable extent, then the mass of altered globules brought into the circulation when the part is thawed rapidly kills the animal.

7. For this reason a half-frozen animal may live a long time, if maintained in this condition, since the altered globules do not get into the circulation, but it expires rapidly as soon as the frozen part is thawed.

8. In all cases of congelation, death is due to the alteration of the blood globules, and not to any effect on the nervous system.

9. It results from these facts that the less rapidly the frozen part is thawed, the more slowly altered globules find their way into the circulation, and the greater the chances of the recovery of the animal.

A Pensioner in Luck.—James Ratcliff, one of the pensioners of the London police fund, has came into possession of funded property to the amount of £125,000, besides an estate which realizes £3000 per annum.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to and from parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
40,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantee)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
198,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	198,900 00
$1,045,050	par. Market value, $1,070,280 75 Cost, $1,036,252 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 23
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923 98
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank	$41,102 26
	Cash in Drawer	447 14
		41,549 60
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8 5

OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Received from January 1, 1865, to December 31, 1865:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$153 302 91	
On Fire Risks	10,319 15	
		$165,671 46
On Premiums not determined Dec. 31, 1865	36,272 37	
		$201,903 83

PREMIUMS DETERMINED DURING THE YEAR.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$115 141 84	
On Fire Risks	5 714 70	
Interest, Salvage, etc., received during the year	11 743 28	
		$132,579 82

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., DURING THE YEAR.

Marine Losses	$62,960 44	
Fire Losses	622 05	
Return Premiums and Reinsurances	23,062 97	
Commissions	4,657 10	
State and City Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing, Etc.	9 264 08	
United States Taxes	2 483 53	
		$102,990 77

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867.

Bills Receivable	$71,576 74	
Premiums outstanding and Interest Accrued	16,430 22	
Union Bank of Reading	250 00	
City 6 per cent Loan	35,000 00	
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	20 000 00	
U. S. 6s. Bonds	7,0 0 00	
U. S. 6s Loan 5-20s	10,000 00	
Stock, etc., held by Company	2,350 00	
Cash in Bank and on hand	29 170 34	
Stock Notes and Stock Liabilities	59,750 00	
		$245,427 30

At an election by the Stockholders of the Anthracite Insurance Company, held January 7, 1867, to elect Directors to serve the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:—

William Esher, William F. Dean, T. Audenried, D. Luther, D. Pearson, Samuel R. Shipley, J. R. Blakiston, P. Sieger, J. E. Baum, J. Ketcham, J. B. Heyl.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the same day, the following officers were elected:—

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WILLIAM F. DEAN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the capital stock paid in, payable on demand, free of taxes.

1 10 6t WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 South FOURTH Street PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 25 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $10 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BUNTING, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
B. G. Leisenring, No. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut sts.
G. C. Francisous, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 4 y

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA No. 111 South FOURTH Street. INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865. CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JEREMIAH HACKER, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27 6

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 9 30 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 54
Premiums	1,162,308 42
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER* $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward G. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Filler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD G. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 1 16

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 19 6 PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH, General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange PHILADELPHIA. 18 1 6m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR MARBLE WORKS,

1 24 w 1m No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.

No. 13 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 6

SLATE MANTELS

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B KIMES & CO, Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

9 12 6

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2-22 6 Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT No. 39 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Grocer Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24 6

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS. Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No 103 JONES Alley. 3 6 6

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 232 CARTER Street, And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8 6

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6 NORTH WHARVES AND NO. 2 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 25 ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette 8 10 6 GOLDSMITHS HALL, LIBRARY Street

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 102 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·10 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M. Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.

Fare in Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9½ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 10·00 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

1 1 6 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11 20 P. M.	
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 5·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. & 7·10 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 3·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

1 1 6 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	
and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	
and Emigrant, 2d class	1·85

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton. The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, upper Ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc., and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·00 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. 1 1 6

At 6 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¾, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The

OLD FRIENDS.

The old, old friends!
ome changed; some buried; some gone out of sight!
ome enemies, and in the world's swift flight
No time to make amends.

The old, old friends—
here are they? Three are lying in one grave;
nd one from the far-off world on the daily wave
No loving messenger sends.

The old, dear friends!
ne passes daily; and one wears a mask:
nother, long estranged, cares not to ask
Where causeless anger ends.

The dear old friends!
o many and so fond in days of youth!
las that Faith can be divorced from Truth,
When love in severence ends.

The old, old friends!
hey hover round me still in evening shades;
urely they shall return when sunlight fades,
And life on God depends.

THE FIREPLACE AND ITS HISTORY.

There are some people who delight in conecturing as to what we should have all done there had been no water in the world; but is not probable that many give a thought s to how society could have existed, or, ndeed, ever have been formed, without the d of fires and fireplaces.

Say what we may of the many benefits hich have been conferred on humanity. ending to make them more civilized, it is ertain that there would have been very little f the domestic feeling—of the love of cheerul society and "neighborly visits"—if it had ot been for the fireplace. A cheerful open ood fire, or a grate filled to the brim with he "bituminous," presupposes a lively comany present, and a good supply of humor nd kindly feeling generally. Sidney Smith's eceipt for happiness is pretty generally nown—"a cheerful fire, a kettle simmering n the hob, a paper of sugar-plums on the antel-piece, and a novel in his hand." It will be seen that a "cheerful fire" comes first, nd well it may, for what would the sweetest ugar-plums, the brightest kettle, or the most nteresting novel be, unaccompanied by a lazing fire to shed cheerfulness and warmth around the apartment?

The early records of all ages refer to a time when fire was unknown. When Magellan isited the Marian Islands, in 1521, the inabitants believed themselves to be the only persons inhabiting the globe; were without everything which we regard as necessaries, nd had never heard of fire. On the occasion of their huts being consumed, they believed t was alone through the agency of an animal who had devoured them. There is an old egend as to the origin of fire, which is pleaant to believe, though, of course, not true. t is said that Vulcan coming upon some burning trees one day (which had been fired by a thunderbolt), invited his friends to "draw up by the fire;" that they did so, and thus was held the first social meeting of mankind.

The earlier races of mankind lived in caves, making fires in the middle of them, the smoke going out through a hole in the top. The Egyptians had hearths in the centre of some of their rooms, on which they made fires; to warm the others, they carried around a lighted charcoal from one room to another. During the wanderings of the Jews they built fires in the middle of their tents, letting the smoke go out of an aperture above. Chimneys were not known, and Burah, in speaking of Mount Sion, makes mention of "the faces that were blackened by the smoke that cometh out of the temple." The fuel most generally used among the Greeks was green wood; on days of ceremony they burned fragrant substances. The Romans made fireplaces, but could not get rid of the smoke nuisance. The principal fireplace in a Roman house was in the *caldarium* or sweating-room of the bath. It was something like a furnace, called a hypocaust, and had pipes connected with it which led to the upper stories, giving warmth to them. These pipes had covers over them while the green wood was burning; when it had burned to charcoal the covers were removed and the warm heat allowed to escape. Those rooms which could not be heated in this manner had charcoal burning in the middle of them on a brazier. Some of these braziers displayed very fine workmanship. There is one at the present time in the museum at Naples, twenty-eight inches square, which has four towers, one at each angle, fitted with a lid that can be raised by a ring.

When the Romans landed in England they found the inhabitants living in huts or caves, without chimneys to them, and half the time stifled with the smoke from their fires. The Welsh historian Gyraldus, gives us the following amusing fireside picture of life in that line:—

"Families inhabit a large hut or house, which, having a fire in the midst, serves to warm them by day, and to sleep round by night." He describes the "bands of young men who followed no profession, visiting families to whom they were always welcome, and passing the day with the most animated cheerfulness. At night, sinking into repose on a thin covering of dried reeds, spread round the great fireplace in the middle, they lay down promiscuously, covered only by a coarse made cloth, called Crychan, and keeping one another warm by lying close together; and, when one side lost its genial heat, they turned about, and gave the chilly side to the fire. The great men endeavored to improve on this custom during the day. A Welsh prince had an officer in his court, called a 'fast-bearer,' whose duty it was, at meal times, when his master was seated at table, to sit with his back to the fire, and keep the princely feet warm and comfortable by cherishing them in his bosom." During this period the majority of people, who could not afford to have a fire, kept warm during the day by active exercise, and at night by sleeping close together.

We find the first mention of coal made in the year 1239, when King Henry the Third granted a charter to some of the residents of Newcastle to dig for it; but there was a great prejudice against its use, as many supposed it to be dangerous to health. It was not generally used until the seventeenth century. In the meantime, the pipe for the escape of smoke was modified so as to become what we now call a chimney. An old writer of about this time, by the name of Leland, in speaking of Bolton Castle, says:—

"One thynge I muche notyd in the hawle of Bolton, how chimeneys were conveyed by tunnells made on the syds of the walls betwyxt the lights in the hawle, and by this means, and by no covers, is the smoke of the the barth in the hall strangely conveyed." Soon after this chimneys were generally adopted.

There is an old saying to the effect that "one good fire heats a whole house." But this is only applicable to the houses of the poor in the olden time. Only one good fire was kept up in the houses of the rich, and that was enjoyed by the master and his family. While they were warm and comfortable, the servants were shivering down stairs. But this shivering on their part was not disliked, as it was considered effeminate to feel the need of such a luxury as a fire. The future historian, in looking over *Punch* and the other comic papers of this generation, in which the "high-life-below-stairs" doctrine is fully set forth, will certainly not accuse the "help" of our day as being particular believers in the stoical doctrine. Henry the Eighth, it is said, once gave the revenues of a convent he had confiscated to a person who gave him a seat near the fire, where he could be out of the draft.

So great was the prejudice against coal when it was first introduced, that the House of Commons petitioned the Crown, in 1306, to prohibit the burning of the "noxious article." There was a proclamation issued to stop its sale, which did not do any good, however. A commission was appointed to visit the houses, and see who burned coal, and to break up the furnaces of those who did. A law was passed making it a capital offense to burn sea-coal in London, and only allowing it to be used in blacksmith shops out of the city. It took three centuries to break away this foolish prejudice against coal.

It is singular to think that there has been but little improvement in grates from the time they were first introduced. As we sit in front of our grate-fires in this nineteenth century, we may think we are far ahead of our ancient brethren in the art of warming; but we are mistaken. The same objection which was made against the grate hundreds of years ago, when it was first invented, still holds good, viz., that while one side is being toasted, the other is freezing.

Mr. Emerson has said in one of his essays, that for every step civilization takes forward, she takes one backward; and, doubtless, there is much truth in the assertion. The good old fashioned open fireplace is gradually being done away with, and even grates are going out of vogue. We have in their stead a huge black thing in the middle of our rooms denominated a stove. If old Vulcan had never came across the pile of burning trees we have mentioned, but should descend among us in our day, and chance to pull upon one of these same stoves, it is hardly probable (at least in our humble opinion) there would be sufficient beauty or cheerfulness in its appearance to justify him in inviting his friends around it for conversation and social enjoyment.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—A son of S. E. Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut, was recently very badly bitten by a ferocious dog belonging to Oliver L. Johnson, and a jury have just returned a verdict against Mr. Johnson of $800—probably the most severe verdict ever returned by a jury in that State for such injury.

—The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Commercial* says that a general suspension by the iron manufacturers in that part of the country is likely to take place some time in January. Business for some time past has become unremunerative, and mills generally have been running at a loss.

—The death of a Hawaiian author is announced. S. N. Haleole, the author of the story of "Laeikawai," which was published three years ago, died suddenly on the 22d of October, at Ewa. For a Hawaiian, he possessed rare literary talent.

—A lady visited Petersburg last week for the purpose of purchasing her wedding trousseau, and while there also purchased a tombstone to be placed over the grave of her late husband. The old and the new love.

—"William," said a teacher to one of his pupils, "can you tell me what makes the sun rise in the east?" "Don't know, sir," replied William, "'cept it be that the east makes everything rise."

—"Why will you persist in wearing another woman's hair on your head?" asked Acid of his wife. She retorted:—"Why will you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back?"

—Earl Russell, M. Olozaga, and the Grand Duchess Mary of Russia were present in the Hall of the Five Hundred, at Florence, at the opening of the Italian Chambers.

—The Italian Government has just appointed as Ambassadors M. Mamiani, Senator, at Constantinople; M. de Barral, at Vienna; and M. Doria, at Berlin.

—The longest English sentences are believed to be in the British Enlistment Act—600 words—and the three in Choate's eulogy on Webster, containing 580, 552, and 233 words respectively.

—In a small town of Plymouth county, an aged lady, recently deceased, left by her will a legacy of $100 for the support of her favorite dog.

—Seventy-five of the handsomest girls have been selected from the different houses of correction at Toulon, to send out to Cayenne as wives for the convicts of that penal colony.

—A. Ward is an anagram! We say so fearlessly, and defy him to contradict it, for since he has been at the Egyptian Hall he has become A. Draw.—*Punch.*

—There is a bashful bachelor who dares not meet ladies in the street. He says they wear so many bugles on their dresses that he fears overtures from them.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

—The railroads of the country employ two hundred thousand men, and at least a million men, women, and children depend for their support upon the railroad interest.

—There is an enforced exodus of Gentiles from Salt Lake City. Young has bought them and their property out at seventy-five cents on the dollar.

—Queen Victoria has appointed Ismail Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, to be Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

—Why can persons occupied in canning fruit stow away more of it than any one else? Because they can.

—Genuine Japanese girls will serve coffee at the Paris Exhibition in a genuine Japanese cafe.

—Miss Sidney, of Islington, England, has left a bequest to maintain a home for stray dogs.

—The number of designs executed by the late Gavarni is reckoned at no less than 60,000.

—What is the sweetest, if not the latest thing in bonnets? The ladies' faces, to be sure.

—How sweet to recline on the lapse of ages! —that is, if the ages are about eighteen.

—Mrs. Malaprop's last—Inviting her friends to partake of a cold relation.—*Punch.*

—The whole number of wrecks reported in England during the past year is 2199.

—Mrs. Siddons' grand-daughter has made a successful *debut* at a London theatre.

—A white man in Nashville was fined $50 for thrusting himself into a negro ball.

—There were 2600 horses slaughtered last year to supply Berlin with horse-flesh.

—Revivals of religion are taking place at various points in the South.

—Charred elephant's foot is one of the "rare dishes" indigenous to India.

—"Zoe" has had a gold watch given her by the New Orleans theatre-goers.

—London supports 10,000 cabmen and 5000 omnibus drivers.

—A lady eighty years old attempted suicide in Louisville.

—"Ingemisco" is the title of a novel about to be published.

—A Count Kesselstadt is in jail at Vienna for robbery.

—A man has been fined in Detroit for kicking a dog.

—New pet name for young ladies—Chignonette.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK.....Saturday, January 19
CITY OF DUBLIN.....Wednesday, January 23
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, January 26
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Wednesday, January 30
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
To London.....95 To London.....35
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent
8 7§ No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada

FOR BOSTON—STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT.
SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS.
FROM PINE STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.
The line is between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the
ROMAN (new) Captain Baker, 1488 tons.
SAXON, Captain Matthews, 1250 tons.
NORMAN Captain Crowell, 1293 tons.
These substantial and well-appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised, and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, with passengers and freight, at very LOW RATES. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Captain Blethen, and
AMERICA, Captain Wakeman.
For further information apply to the North American Steamship Company,
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President.
No. 54 Exchange Place N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
No. 177 West street, corner Warren N. Y.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North river, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite side-wheel Steamships
SAVANNAH, Lovegod Commander,
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins Commander.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

STAR LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine Ocean Steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows—the
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY,
HAVANA, on SATURDAY,
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY,
MERRIMACK on SATURDAY.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President.
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, as follows:—
December 21.—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.
January 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Landge.
January 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. T. Watkins.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 3, 1867.
One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.
Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf, Providence, R. I.
The line is composed of the first-class Steamships
HUNTER, M. L. Rogers commander.
CHAS. J. A. Crossman commander.
These superior and well-equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Freight for Boston, Mass., and all intermediate points on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads, will be received, and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route.
Bills of lading furnished at the office.
No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.
For further information, apply to
LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Agents,
No. 126 North Wharves.
Henry Cleaveland, Esq., Agent at Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first class Iron Steamships
LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis.
ERIN, Captain Cutting.
THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan.
DENMARK, Captain Thomson.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown.... $100 $30.
Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No. 27 BROADWAY.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 27 BROADWAY. For steerage tickets, at the Passage Office of the Company, No. 27 BROADWAY, or No. 213 PEARL street.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River.
PEREIRE, Duchesne.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.
EUROPE, Lemane.
ST. LAURENT, Secandi.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $150; Second Cabin, $100—including wine. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
RAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK, AND CITY POINT.—The side-wheel steamships
ROANOKE, Captain Alexander.....Every Saturday.
ALBEMARLE, Captain Bourne.....Every Wednesday.
At 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, giving through bills of lading, etc., to all points on the Seaboard Railroad and its connection.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents No. 88 Liberty street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE by the only American line to England and France.—The New York and Havre Steamship Company's first class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 47 North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, the following days, at noon precisely:—
ARAGO.....H. A. GADSEN.....December 22, 1866.
And every 28 days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First-class { Main Saloon.....$100
{ Lower Saloon.....80
Second-class.....50
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New York.
JAMES A WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., Agents, Paris.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $50, $60, $30, currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30, gold.
ATALANTA, Captain Pinkham.
BELLONA, Captain Dixon.
CELLA, Captain Gleadell.
WILLIAM PENN, Capta n Billings.
The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITING, No. 26 BROADWAY. For freight, apply at No. 54 SOUTH Street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Regular Mail Steamers, sailing on the 22d of every month:—
NORTH AMERICA, Captain L. F. Timmerman.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Finkelpaugh.
GUIDING STAR, Captain George B. Slocum.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER 44 NORTH RIVER.
Rates of passage, payable in currency—To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, Cabins $96 and $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New York, $35; Havre, Antwerp, etc., $100 and $37.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
The Boston and Newport line, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.
Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious staterooms, water tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at Newport proceed per rail road again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.
At steam cars in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily, Sundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves Newport every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or at the Office, on Pier No. 28 North River. For state rooms and berths apply on board, or, if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to
T. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

INTERNAL REVENUE

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs. Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18 1863; May 29, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, a life thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 9 29§

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
Trains will run on this road as follows:—
GOING SOUTH.
7:20 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10:10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.
1:10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 3 50 P. M.
7:20 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8:15 A. M.
6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8 15 A. M.
GOING NORTH.
6:40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7 20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.
9:20 A. M., Trough Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 12:40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.
12:50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4 10 P. M., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.
5:40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6:25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.
By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton, a 6:25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11:00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.
Passengers leaving Erie at 10 25, reach Oil City at 4:50 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7:05 A. M. next day, or at Erie at 4:00 P. M. me day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 12 50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6:05 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day.
All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.
All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.
NATHANIEL P. HOWART,
General Superintendent,
† Warren and Franklin Railroads.

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY,
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.
From Thursday, November 29, 1866 trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 336 miles from Philadelphia).
GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.
6:55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7 35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9:10 A. M.; and Oil City at 4 50 A. M.
1:50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2 30 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4 15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4:50 P. M.
GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.
Trains leave Oil City as follows:—
9:10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9 50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11:50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with W. and B. Railroad trains for Philadelphia, and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.
1:20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1:55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3 35 P. M.; and at Irvine on at 4 15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8 11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1:20 P. M.
All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit-hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains on Farmers' Railway for Rouseville, Humboldt, Pumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.
All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.
By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6:30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9:45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or, passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3:50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4 23 P. M., next day, remain over night, and take the 6:54 A. M. train South.
At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.
Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region.
ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent. †

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after TUESDAY, January 1 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train leaving Bethlehem at 12 55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Barnsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 2 35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.
At 3:45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6:45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10 45 P. M. Passengers for Summerstown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.
At 4:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove (Hatboro', and Barnsville take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5 20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11 30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9:15 A. M., 2:30 and 8:40 P. M.
2 30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6 15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:15, and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:30 A. M., and 3:05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Fifth and sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Billman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.
Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 11§

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS
On and after MONDAY, October 15, 1866, the trains will leave as follows:—
WEST CHESTER TRAINS
leave Philadelphia for West Chester, from Depot Thirty-first and Market streets, 7:30 A. M.; 11:00 A. M.; 2:30, 4:45, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on E. Market street, 6:30, 8:00, 10:45 A. M.; 1:55, 4:50 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M., will not stop at Pennelton, and will stop below B. C. Junction at Media only.
PENNELTON TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia for Pennelton 4:15 and 11:00 P. M.
Leave Pennelton for Philadelphia 8:47 A. M., 7:25 P. M.
These Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.
ON SUNDAYS—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:40 P. M.
Leave West Chester 7:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS—The West Philadelphia Passenger cars will leave Eleventh and Market streets half an hour before the train leaves the depot, and will leave the depot on the arrival of each train to convey passengers into the city.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:50 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on the P. and B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not, in any case, be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Vine Street Ferry daily, as follows (Sundays excepted):—
Mail, with Freight.....7:30 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....3:45 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC
Mail, with Freight.....1:25 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....6:10 A. M.
Junction Accommodation, to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street.....5:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Jackson.....6:30 A. M.
HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
leave Vine street ferry daily at 10:15 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 7 and 3 15 P. M.
† JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk,	Kingsville,
Weldon,	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Mac

THE READING RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—The Report of the Managers for the Year ending November 30, 1866, Etc.

This morning, at 12 o'clock, the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad held their annual meeting at their office, corner of Fourth street and Willing's alley. The Managers presented their annual report, which was read as follows:—

To the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:—

The Managers submit the following report of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending November 30, 1866, with the Treasurer's general balance-sheet, exhibiting the financial condition of the Company at that date:—

[Here follows the usual transportation and income account, which we omit, as it is given below in condensed form.]

The following tabular statement in detail, for each branch of traffic, shows the comparative results of the year:—

1865.	
Travel, 260,350 passengers	$1 066 847
Merchandise, 846,1.5 tons	1 165 977
Coal, 3 960,814 tons	6 827 292
Mail	29 971
Miscellaneous	255 232
Gross receipts	$11 142,519
Gross expenses	6 330 248
Net profits	$4,812 271

1866.		Per cent.
Travel, 384,302 passengers	$1,026,217	Dec. $39,630 3 7-10
Merchandise, 1 037,121 tons	1,421 539	Inc. 256 262 21 6-10
Coal, 3,714 684 tons	8,245,027	Dec. 381,595 4 4-10
Mail	27,719	Dec. 1.152 3 9 10
Miscellaneous	181,647	Dec. 73 585 28 8-10
Gross receipts	$10 902 819	Dec. $239,700 2 2-10
Gross expenses	8 738 747	Inc. 408 499 6 4-10
Net profits	$4,164 072	Dec. $648,199 13 5-10

Gross expenses, including Renewal Fund, in the year 1865 were.....56 81-100 per cent of gross receipts.
1866 were.....61 80,100 " "

The percentage of expenses is increased chiefly by a reduction of 21 per cent. in the charge for transporting coal.

The receipts and expenses of each, per passenger and per ton, have been as follows:—

1865.		
Per passenger, cost..	$1 42 5-10	Received..... $2 70 9-10
Merc., per ton, cost..	72 4-10	Received..... 1 37 7-10
Coal, per ton, cost..	1 06 9 10	Received..... 2 79 1-10
1866.		
Per passenger, cost..	$1 53 6-10	Received..... $2 67
Merc., per ton, cost..	66 4-10	Received..... 1 37
Coal, per ton, cost..	97 1-10	Received..... 2 21 9-10

The result of the year's business, as condensed from Transportation and Income Account, may be stated thus:—

Receipts over cost of working the road		$4,164,071 81
From which deduct:—		
Interest on bonded debt	$359,709 00	
Interest on bonds and mortgages	36 940 76	
Sinking funds	68,600 00	
Cost of new engines and cars, cost of shops, etc., on interest	1,021,863 00	
	67,072 40	
Cost of Eighth street bridge, Reading	6,167 86	
Cost of Norristown Railroad crossing	22,217 74	
Cost of new culverts at Port Richmond	12,696 62	
Cost of City avenue bridge	8 296 16	
Cost of new depot at Hummelstown	4,956 24	
Cost of new Burrettizing apparatus at Pottstown	8,271 80	
Cost of propeller Monitor	7,400 00	
Cost of new dredging machine, Richmond	8,250 00	
		$1,634,484 64
Dividend fund, 1866		$2,529,587 17
Amount to credit of reserved fund, 1865		$3,305,770 01
Deduct dividend December, 1865	$2,982,067 35	
United States and State taxes	316,101 99	
		2,386,169 54
Total		$925,570 47
To which is added:—		
Proportion of rents, etc., of laterals paid by Schuylkill Navigation Company in 1865	$121 606 14	
Proportion of rents, etc., of laterals paid by Schuylkill Navigation Company in 1866	166,760 82	
Front on bonds, balance of interest, etc	112,234 02	
Sinking Fund of the loan of 1856—$6. Loans converted into stock and bonds all cancelled	370,000 00	
	770 641 98	
From which is deducted drawbacks on traffic of 1865, etc	52,355 08	718,286 90 1,643,857 27
Total reserved fund, 1866		$4,173,444 44
Out of which has been paid, in June, 1866:—		
5 per cent. dividend on $22,733,367 27	$1,136,668 36	
U. S. and State taxes	116,658 07	
		$1,253,326 43
		$2,920,118 01
Which has been appropriated, December, 1866:—		
5 per cent. dividend on $22,742,867 27	$1 137,143 36	
U. S. and State taxes	179,719 09	
		$1,316,862 45
Balance of reserved fund		$1,603,255 56

The coal traffic for the past year opened with moderate activity, and so continued until September 1, when it was evident that a continuation of the same ratio of increase to the end of the year would overstock the market. At that date the coal tonnage of the Company was 851,803 tons in excess of that to the same period of the previous year. This result demonstrates the capacity of the rolling stock to be equal to a business of 4,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and 1,000,000 tons of other freight.

The three large and commodious wharves which last year were in the course of construction have been completed. Additions have been made to the rolling stock, real estate, new branches to mines, sidings, etc., the details of which are elsewhere given.

In pursuance of the policy announced in previous reports, the railroad of the Union Canal Company has been purchased, extending three miles northwardly from Pine Grove to the junction of the Lorberry and Good Spring Railroads, already owned by this Company, together with the right of way over the line of the old canal and reservoir, a distance of twelve miles southwardly from Pine Grove towards Lebanon.

The large quantities of railroad iron required for repairs and extensions, together with the great importance of having the best quality of rails, have led to the decision to erect a rolling mill of sufficient capacity to supply our own wants, and arranged conveniently for the manufacture of steel rails from time to time, as required.

The liability to interruption of the traffic, and to accident, arising from the constant taking up of the track to replace defective rails, and the consequent expense, is very great, which it is believed can be materially diminished by the means now proposed.

On the completion of the new engine houses at Reading, in the spring, it is intended to remove the old ones at the Lebanon Valley junction, and to erect a union passenger station to accommodate the numerous trains which meet there.

The usual statements of the Treasurer, and minute details of the Transportation and Engineering Departments, are appended.

Bonds amounting to $247,000 have been converted into stock, which leaves but $228,500 now entitled to this privilege. The bonded debt has been further diminished by the purchase and cancellation of $34,000. The bonds originally issued by the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company, before consolidation with this Company, amounting to $1,500,000, have all been purchased or converted into stock, and the mortgage has been satisfied.

This mortgage established a sinking fund of $50,000 per annum, which sum has been regularly deducted from income account. The fund was not all invested, as the bonds could not be purchased except at a premium which was not required by the terms of the mortgage. A balance to the credit of this account of $370,000 was then created to be available for the purchase of the bonds as opportunities offered. They having now been all cancelled, the amount is restored to income account.

For the greater security of bondholders, the following mode of registration of bonds maturing after 1871 has been adopted, to take effect on the 15th instant, viz.:—

Agreement made this Fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1867, between the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of the first part, and the undersigned, holder of the following——per cent. coupon bonds of the party of the first part, dated the——day of——, 18——, and payable on the——day of——, 18——, of the second part:

Whereas, The party of the first part have offered to the holders and owners of their said bonds the privilege of having the same registered on the books of the Company, and made transferable only as hereinafter mentioned, and the parties of the second part have availed themselves of the said privilege, and have had their bonds so registered, and the same have been stamped in attestation thereof, and the names of the owners duly register d: *Now, in consideration thereof*, the party of the first part hereby covenant and agree with the party of the second part, that the said registered bonds shall be transferable only on the books of the said party of the first part, in Philadelphia, by the registered owner in person, or by attorney, and are to be payable only to him, or to his assigns; that the said registration shall not in any wise prejudice or affect any of the privileges or securities attached to the said bonds; and that the interest due thereon shall be payable to bearer, as heretofore, on the presentation of the interest warrants annexed thereto; and the parties of the second part covenant and agree with the party of the first part that the said registered bonds shall be transferable and payable only as hereinbefore mentioned; that the interest thereon shall be payable by the said Company only upon the presentation of the interest warrants or coupons attached to the said bonds, as thereby designated, and that, upon payment of the said interest warrants, when presented as aforesaid, all liability of the said Company for the coupons so paid shall cease.

Witness the hands and seals of the said parties, respectively, the day and year first above written.

The agreement with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, which was appended to the last report, has since been the subject of litigation, and has been sustained in every particular by the highest legal tribunal in the Commonwealth.

After making the deductions from income account, previously stated, for rolling stock, etc., and the declaration of two semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, there remains a reserved fund of $1,603,255 56-100. It was deemed judicious to give the option to take the dividend declared in December last, in money, or stock at par.

A portion of the surplus will be required to meet the £ bonds, amounting to $408,000, which are payable in London on the first of July next. The remainder is available for the purchase of the bonds maturing in 1870, and for such other expenditures as an increase of business may require. A portion of these surplus funds has been invested in United States Seven-thirty Treasury notes, and the remainder loaned on satisfactory security, payable on demand.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. SMITH, President.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1867.

After the reading of the report, the following series of resolutions were presented and adopted:—

Resolved, That the report of the Board of Managers, this day presented and read, be and the same is hereby approved, accepted, and adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be and they are hereby authorized, at their discretion, to carry into effect any of the measures proposed in their report, and if in their opinion needful, to enter into any contracts or agreements for that purpose.

Resolved, That the powers and authorities conferred upon and granted to the Board of Managers by the resolutions passed at prior Annual Meetings be, and the same are hereby, continued.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be, and the same is hereby, presented to the President and Board of Managers, for the able manner in which the business of the road has been conducted during the past year.

THE ASPECT OF THE AMAZON.

A Lecture by Professor Louis Agassiz, in Brooklyn.

A large audience assembled on Saturday evening in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to hear a lecture by Professor Louis Agassiz, entitled "The Aspect of the Amazon," in pursuance of an engagement with the Mercantile Library Association of that city. The research and experience which Professor Agassiz has brought to bear upon his late survey of Brazil ought to command unusual attention, and attach more than ordinary importance to his reflections and observations on the great South American river and region over which it traverses. At eight o'clock the lecturer was introduced to the audience by J. R. Kennedy, and proceeded to deliver a lengthy lecture, of which the following is a brief abscract:—

To do full justice to his subject, he remarked, he ought to use the painter's brush rather than the dry vocabulary of the naturalist; but, as he was not an artist, he must use the tools he had learned to manage as well as he could. Indeed, to describe the richness of the tropics, to give an idea of the variety of the productions of those regions, called into requisition the best trained faculties of man. Those who had not seen tropical countries were hardly prepared, even by comparison, to form an accurate idea of the richness of nature where it was most profuse, and where it presented its grandest scenery; and there was no tropical scenery richer than that of South America—at least as far as the variety of vegetation went. The valley of the Amazon especially was a wonder in itself—a combination of rare water and vegetable growth. All other rivers were diminutive when compared with the Amazon.

The whole region was a submerged plain three thousand miles long and from five hundred to seven hundred in width, entirely occupied by the immense water basin through which the river flowed from the Andes to the Atlantic—the plain slanting from west to eastward, but so slightly that it did not exceed two hundred and forty feet for the whole length from the borders of the Para through to the coast. Over that plain were innumerable ramifications of these fresh waters, to an extent that ought rather to require the name of ocean than of river. Its front was as broad as the whole width of Ireland. Thirty miles away from the coast of Brazil, you could see already the disturbed yellow waters of the Amazon mingling with the clear blue waters of the ocean. And yet there was a purity about the waters of this river. It was one hundred and fifty miles wide at its mouth, and the entrance into the great water system was by two rivers—the Para on the south, and the main branch of the Amazon, which was to the north. Between the two was the island of Marajo, which was half the width of Ireland. He here illustrated the outline of the island, and position of the mouths of the river. The eye could not see from Cape North over to Salinas, or to either shore of this island—the width being sixty miles, and requiring six hours of steam navigation to cross. Between the island and Para were innumerable small islands, and further inland there were so many channels that it seemed as if the ocean flowed by them, and you could sail one thousand and twelve miles up the channel before it really assumed the shape of a river. It was not till you ascended above the junction of the Rio Negro and the Amazon that the shores were visible on either side. The tide motion was felt not only at Para, but four hundred miles above. The tributaries of the Amazon were as colossal as the Amazon itself. They were the Tocantins, which entered above Pare, the Chingu, and three on the southern side. Such a combination of large rivers existed nowhere else; and what was particularly remarkable was their relations to one another. It flowed nearly along the same line of latitude under the equator, and was therefore subject to the same climatic influences. Some of the features of the Madeira and the Rio Negro rivers were alluded to, after which the lecturer remarked that the plain was an uninterrupted forest of great density and impenetrable without the use of the hatchet. The hills on the left side of the banks seemed high, though none exceeded one thousand feet in altitude. They were not unequal, but were perfectly flat, and as level as the plain below. These owed their existence to furrows or washings by the rains of intervening masses, and were at one time more extensive. They were formed of regular strata, and were a testimony to the presence in early times of extensive glaciers in Brazil. The vegetation of the Amazonian region consisted in part of tropical forests, which, unlike our forests, did not contain clusters of the same, but groups of various trees. There was not an oak, maple, elm, or poplar in the whole valley of the Amazon, nor a single plant allied to those which form our forests. There were remarkable specimens of trees which belonged to the same family as the locust, one of the peculiarities of which was to have leaves that are not simple, but along which are lateral leaflets. The myrtle, which was a small shrub here, performed an important function in this region, furnishing a variety of fruit as diverse, luscious, and pleasant and refreshing as those of the family to which our rose belonged were to us—the pear, cherry, sprecot, peach, plum, and almond. The great Brazilian chesnut belonged to the former family. Its fruit was the size of two fists, contained a number of triangular nuts, and the tree grew to a height of one hundred and eighty or two hundred feet. A particularly striking feature in the vegetation was the immense number of climbing vines or parasitic plants which interlace in the forests and tend to make them impenetrable. It would be impossible to establish roads there. The streams would have to subserve their purposes, and all that were needed to properly open up this rich country was vessels of larger draught and more numerous than now steam along these waters. The valley contained only two hundred and fifty thousand people, and they were of an indolent nature, but it could support twenty or twenty-five millions. The timbers were exceedingly rich and beautiful there, and he had incidentally made a collection of three hundred species. The climate was temperate, the thermometer averaging eighty-four during the year—the lowest temperature being seventy-five, and the highest ninety-one, ninety-two, and ninety-three, while the trade winds, which nearly always blow there, make it pleasant. It had also a very healthful climate, the cases of sickness being generally attributable to indiscretion. If that country could be settled by an enterprising population, he had no doubt it would rapidly rise to wealth and prosperity, and his advice to those who wanted to enjoy the stillness of nature and a grandeur of scenery as varied as it was wonderful, was to go to the Amazon, and ascend that river for a couple of thousand miles. (Applause.)—*N. Y. Herald.*

Boxing-Day.

The day after Christmas is known in London as "Boxing-Day." It is a holiday which has grown up within a few years. The London *News* of the 27th ult. says:—

"The passengers in the London streets yesterday could not fail to be struck by the unusual aspect they presented. While the traffic was that of an ordinary week day—augmented only by the holiday crowds of boxing-day, a full half of the shops in the principal thoroughfares were closed. Business in many of the great warehouses, counting-houses, and offices was also suspended. It was, in fact, a partial holiday, though neither a Sunday nor one of our religious festivals, and it was not the only week day thus observed, for Monday had been also, though to a smaller extent, similarly dedicated to recreation. This addition of a day to the recognized and semi-sacred holiday of Christmas is a very modern innovation. It is only some dozen years back that, on occasion of Christmas day falling on a Friday or a Monday, the suggestion was made that the half holiday of Saturday might be made into a full one to afford a larger relaxation. The example thus set has been improved upon, until now it is almost recognized that, on whatever day of the week the church festival falls, one day of secular recreation should be added to it. And, indeed, there are symptoms that the principle may, in the long time, be extended, so as to give a complete triduum of relief from toil. Such is the history, as we can all at present recall it, of an innovation which, perhaps in a few years more, will grow so established in our practice, that people will look back with something of surprise when the fact is suggested that till the middle of the nineteenth century, Englishmen observed but one day's holiday at Christmastide."

Preservation of Butter in France.—On this subject the *Journal of the Society of Arts* says:—One part of sugar, one part of nitre, and two parts of salt, reduced to a very fine powder, constitute a good mixture for the preservation of butter. Sixty grammes, or rather more than two ounces of this mixture, is sufficient for a kilogramme, or about two pounds and a quarter of fresh butter, which, thus prepared, remains very good a fortnight afterwards; its taste is very soft and agreeable, and it will last for years. There is also another mode of preserving, viz:—the butter is melted and purified with honey, sixty grammes of which are used for each kilogramme, the two substances being mixed with care. An agreeable flavor is obtained, and it will remain good a long time.

Results of Transferring a Railway Pass.—A commercial traveller, named Debout, was arrested recently while travelling from Nice to Paris by railway with a first-class free pass, not transferable, which had been granted to a newspaper editor named Maurel. Debout had purchased the ticket from a man named Fries, to whom Maurel had sold it. A prosecution having been instituted by the Lyons Railroad Company, the case was brought before the Tribunal of Correctional Police in Paris. Maurel and Debout not appearing were tried by default, and were each condemned to thirteen months' imprisonment; extenuating circumstances having been admitted with respect to Fries, he was sentenced to only two months of the same punishment.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18§

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $25; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $21; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $20; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $21; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $19 to $25; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do. silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

PRICES REDUCED.

Making and trimming Overcoats, $19; Frock Coats, $18; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3 50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT, 12 22 1m No. 234 N. FOURTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE.

Kelley's Grand North American PRIZE CONCERT.

TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS,

And the Concert to be Given at the

WABASH AVENUE RINK, CHICAGO, ILL.,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

THIS IS THE GREATEST DISTRIBUTION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE OF THE KIND EVER INAUGURATED IN THE WORLD.

250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,

Valued at Half a Million Dollars,

Including $100,000 in Greenbacks,

Will be presented to Ticket Holders.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Every other Ticket draws a Prize.

Tickets, $1 each; five for $4 50; ten for $9; twenty for $17 50 will be sent to any address on receipt of money. Send the name of each subscriber and address. Money by draft, Post Office order, express, or register d letter, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,

No. 105 RANDOLPH Street,

1 12 6t CHICAGO, ILL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SÆNGERBUND

GRAND MASKED BALL,

JANUARY 21, 1867.

Tickets, $3 00, admitting a Gentleman and one Lady; each additional lady's ticket, $1 00.

No person will be admitted without presenting the check.

MANAGERS.

Joseph D. Ellis, No. 325 N. Third street; Jesse R. Walker, N. W. corner Fourth and Chesnut; F. J. Walter, No 272 S. Third street; Wilhelm Eisenlohr, No. 157 S. Tenth street; Christian Mack, No. 212 S. Broad street; Charles Grill, No. 724 Filbert street; Mason Hirsch, No 414 Market street; Louis Hiehnerwald, No 231 Dock street; Caspar Bicker, No 508 Arch street; Henry Gebauer, No. 1028 Sansom street.

Tickets can be obtained of J. Risley, Continental Hotel; Joseph Steppacher, No. 531 Chesnut street; George Muller No. 728 Vine street; F. & L. Ladner, No. 532 S. Third street; and at Action Hall, No. 241 S. Third street; Saengerbund Hall, corner of Crown and Callowhill; and of the Managers. 1 14 7t

MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY'S

FIRST GRAND CONCERT,

AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, January 19, 1867,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 1 14mwf 3t

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

SALE OF FINE FURS SLEIGH ROBES, ETC.

On Tuesday morning,

15th inst., at 10½ o'clock at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' fine furs, consisting of sets of Hudson Bay and Russian Sable, Mink, do., Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Siberian Squirrel etc., all manufactured expressly for city retail trade.

SLEIGH ROBES.

Black Polar Bear Hudson Bay, White Wolf, Black Bear, trimmed with White Wolf, Raccoon, and other robes.

Open for examination on Monday afternoon. [1 12 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS, 5188 No. 240 MARKET Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE,

On Wednesday,

January 16, by catalogue, commencing at 10 o'clock, by order of administrator, the entire stock of a city retail dry goods store, comprising a full assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods, hosiery, and notions. 1 12 3t

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes or Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS, at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

1 13 3mwf1p] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

USE THE "BRONCHOIDS"

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.

ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"

Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

None genuine without the written signature of

JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 1 7 mths1

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

One bale of Domet Flannels, 31½ cents; same goods as have been selling at 45 cents.

Good All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, and 50c.

Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 58, 60 and 65 cents.

7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.

Best quality Shirting Flannels.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Good yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25 and 28 cents.

5-4 Pillow-case Muslins, 25, 28, 35 cents.

6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.

Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 19, 23, and 25 cents.

Best Quality American Prints, 18½ cents.

A good assortment of Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, and 20 cents.

Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.

Linen Bird-eye, for Aprons.

Best makes Shirting Linens.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsook, Victoria Lawn, and Swiss Muslins.

A cheap lot of Plaid Muslins.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., of Bertrand Miller's make, at 40, 44, 47, 50, 58 60, 75, 87½c., and $1.

Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 50c. to $1. [10 22

A large assortment of Cloth Gloves, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.

5-4 Bleached Muslin, called extra heavy, 25 cents.

10-4 Utica Bleached Sheeting, 95 cents.

One bale wide Domet Flannel, 31 cents.

One bale all-wool Flannel, 33 cents.

Best yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 25 cents.

Table Linens, from 50 cents to $1.

Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 62c. to $1.

2000 yards selected styles of Calicoes.

Canton Flannels, 20, 22, 23, 25, 28c., etc.

All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.

Superfine yard-wide Shaker Flannel, 60 cents.

Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.

$5 75 large size all-wool Blankets.

Unbleached Muslins, best makes, all widths.

Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20c., etc.

Bargains in Linen Towels, 18, 25 and 36 cents.

Balmoral Skirts $1 75—over 50 dozen sold.

Ladies' Merino Vests at reduced prices, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¾ yards round
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¾ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 20 springs, $1 10; and 40 springs $1 25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and price.

Manufactory and Salesrooms.

No. 628 ARCH Street.

12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nettingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and
Curtain Muslins in great variety

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

9 14 wfm6mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 108 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 2

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

RETURN

OF THE

UNITED STATES BRANCH

OF THE

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company,

From December 1, 1865, to December 1, 1866,

In conformity with the law of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital, - -	$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital, - -	1,958,760
Total Amount of Assets (Gold)	15,888,080

Investments and Funds Retained in the United States.

Real Estate held by the Company in the United States	$353,722 92
Cash Deposits in Banks	165,656 56
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	100 677 51
Amount of Loans, on Bond and Mortgage, constituting first liens on Real Estate (in the United States) on which there is less than one year's interest due	819 906 00
Amount of Loans, Stocks, etc., held Company	52,736 80

Income in the United St.

Cash Premiums from December 1, 1865, to December 1, 1866	1,503,486 94
Amount of Premiums earned	902,091 60
Amount of Interest	79 288 82
Amount of Income	16,647 36

Expenditures and Liabilities.

Amount of Losses during the year which have been paid	793,691 02
Amount of Losses in suit or contested during the year	12,500 00
Amount of Losses during the year not yet paid	112,664 00
Amount paid for reinsurance and return premiums	123,091 98
Amount of expenses during the year, including commissions and fees to Officers and Agents in the United States	236,843 21
Amount of Taxes	53,092 1

STATE OF NEW YORK.

City and County of New York, ss.

Be it remembered that on this 31st day of December A. D. 1866, before me, the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of Pennsylvania to take acknowledgment of Deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Company, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of said Company upon the 1st day of December, 1866. And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $1,695,393 71; that I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement.

I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1866.

[L. S.] JAMES W. BALE,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

Directors in New York.

FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Chairman.
HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. M. ARCHIBALD, B. M. Consul.
A. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.
E. F. SANDERSON, Esq.
Resident Secretary—ALFRED PELL, Esq
Counsel—ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.
Bankers—Phœnix Bank, CAMMANN & CO.

Advisory Board in Philadelphia.

Messrs. CHARLES L. BORIE,
CHARLES S. SMITH,
RICHARD SMETHURST,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
JOSEPH W. LEWIS.

ATWOOD SMITH,

General Agent for Pennsylvania,

No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

PHILADELPHIA. [1 2wim2w

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

OLD RYE WHISKY,

FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE.

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C VAN BEIL,

FINE OLD SHERRY WINES.

For Families and the Trade.

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL

VERY SUPERIOR BRANDY,

For Medicinal and other uses.

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H & A. C. VAN BEIL,

CHAMPAGNES

OF ALL FAVORITE BRANDS.

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

1 19 6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.